

Oregon, Wednesday Morning, 1945

Servicewomen



Another of the Salem district's newly enlisted navy WAVES, Viola Catherine Schultz, Chemawa. Miss Schultz for several years has been an employee of the Indian service at Chemawa. She is one of a group of new WAVE enlistees who will leave about September 1 with the special Salem area WAVE platoon, for basic training and naval indoctrination at the WAVES recruit training center, New York. This group of young women will remain together as a unit throughout their recruit school days. The platoon now is nearing its full complement of 30 members, according to the local navy station. More than that number, however, will be accommodated if the original objective is exceeded.

SOME RECENT PRESS NOTICES

A string quartet from the Chemawa Indian School rendered several pleasing selections at the afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday. For several years under the superintendency of H. E. Wadsworth, the Chemawa school has made rapid progress, and is now one of the largest institutions in the Indian service, with over six hundred pupils enrolled. The music at the Sunday evening assembly has been one of the notable features of the service. This has been in charge of Ruthyn Turney, violinist.

The music of the quartet revealed to the public that a unique work is being done at Chemawa by Mr. Turney as a composer, as well as leader of the orchestra. He has made a careful study of Indian music, and has the ability to put its spirit into a melody that is pleasing to modern ears.

In the "Indian Suite," which was played with fine effect, he has given a beautiful expression of the spirit of the early Indian people in their joys, in their sorrows and in their ceremonies. The first movement, "Dawn," opens with the first appearance of light in the east. Earth and nature throb as they struggle to awaken from sleep and meet the new day. Then we hear the first call of the bird to its mate, and the mate's response. As the sun rises above the horizon and tints the mountain peaks with gold the earth throbs cease, and awakened nature responds with life everywhere.

The second movement, "The Dance, a Tribal Ceremonial," reveals the spirit of the men around the campfire as they unite in the simple rites that express their joy and hope and gratitude.

"Lamentation, or Death of a Warrior," is weirdly solemn and pathetic. Some years ago Mr. Turney was crossing the Cascade mountains and near the summit he met a funeral procession. The body of the dead was strapped to a pony, and the men who rode before and behind were chanting a death song, while the rocks and hills gave back the sad and solemn echo. The music made an impression on the composer which he has never forgotten. He gives it in this movement.

The last movement is "The Hunt, or Braves on the Chase." After the excitement of preparation and departure you hear the galloping tread of the horses and the rush and movement of the braves pursuing the buffalo fleeing over the plains; then the feeling of victory as they care for their prizes and return to camp.
—*Oregon Journal, Portland, Ore., July 4, 1915.*

Indian music played by a string quartet from the Chemawa Indian School was the feature of the Indian meeting yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. It was the weird "Lamentation" movement in the "Indian suite," composed by Ruthyn Turney . . . at the Chemawa School, that moved the speaker of the day, Rev. Edward Marsden, missionary to Alaska, and himself part Indian, to say that the Indians no longer thought of themselves as a dying race. The "Indian Suite," which aroused so much favorable comment, was played by a quartet consisting of the composer, Mr. Turney, first violin; Alex Melovidov, second violin; William Palin, viola, and Willie Reddie, violincello.—*Portland (Ore.) Telegram, June 28, 1915.*

The Indian String Quartet from the Indian Training School at Chemawa gave a splendid concert at the Armory recently for the benefit of the Public Library Mr. Richard H. Kennedy drew some vivid word pictures in his interpretation of Victor Hugo's great character, Jean Valjean, which proved an entertaining feature of the evening's program.—*Woodburn (Ore.) Independent, Oct. 21, 1915.*

Speaking of the work of the Indian String Quartet of Chemawa during the Indian Fair at Siletz, Oregon, last August, the Lincoln County Leader of September 3, 1915 said: "The quartet is composed of young Indian men, led by Ruthyn Turney. The First Indian Suite, in four parts, composed by Ruthyn Turney, was the finest piece of music ever played on Siletz. 'The Dawn—Light in the East,' 'The Dance—Tribal Ceremonial,' Lamentation—Death of a Warrior,' The Hunt—Braves on the Chase.' The musical expression in this piece changed with the sentiment of the song; sometimes animated and lively, at other times sad and solemn as in The Death of a Warrior and with great animation as in the Chase. The poet certainly leads the human heart. Mr. Turney is one of the masters of musical art."

The entertainment given under the auspices of the Epworth League of this city at the Auditorium of the High School last Friday evening by the Indian String Quartet was much enjoyed by those in attendance. It was a genuine surprise to the majority of those present to hear the Indian boys interpret the classical numbers that filled the program during the en-

tire evening. The quartet was under the leadership of Mr. Turney, who is a composer of no mean ability as well as a master performer on the violin. The other members of the quartet were students of the Chemawa Indian School. Their rendering of the "First Indian Suite" was exceptionally fine. The narrative lecture by Mr. Kennedy on "Les Miserables" by Hugo was an excellent evening's entertainment in itself. Mr. Kennedy's powers of narration are exceptionally strong, and one really received more from the lecture than he would from an ordinary reading of the book itself. All the husks had been removed and only the kernel of the story remained.—*Amity (Oregon) Standard, October 8, 1915*

What was perhaps one of the most perfect musical organizations that has visited Dallas in a number of years was the Indian String Quartet, from the Indian training school at Chemawa, that gave a splendid concert at the armory last Thursday evening. The quartet is composed of three Indian boys, students at the training school, and their instructor, Mr. Turney. The program was complete, although the patronage was mediocre, and those who heard the talented aborigines were well repaid. "Death of a Warrior," and "Braves on the Chase," were two Indian compositions that brought well-merited applause, and from that the repertoire ranged through many difficult and beautiful selections of classical music. Each of the players was a talented musician and displayed the careful instruction that had been given by Mr. Turney. Throughout, the program was spirited, and the ensemble work little short of marvelous when one considers that an Indian youth is bringing such sweet music from an instrument that is naturally entirely foreign to him.

The interpretation of Victor Hugo's great character, Jean Valjean, from *Les Miserables*, by Mr. Kennedy, was a fine feature of the entertainment. He had a forceful delivery and a pleasant manner that made one see new and interesting angles to the famous character.—*Polk County (Oregon) Observer, Oct. 15, 1915.*

The entertainment put on at the opera house Friday evening under the auspices of the high school was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed by those present. The entertainment was an evening of musical numbers by a string quartet and the story of Victor Hugo's

masterpiece, "Les Miserables," told by Mr. Kennedy. The quartet which consists of three Indian boys, students at the Chemawa Indian School under the leadership of Ruthyn Turney, showed exceptional talent and skill in the interpretation of some of the world's masterpieces of music. One number especially appreciated was a composition by Mr. Turney, entitled "First Indian Suite." The touching story, as told by Mr. Kennedy, might almost be called a musical number, from the fact that Mr. Kennedy possesses a beautiful and very musical voice, which adds greatly to the pleasure of listening to this uplifting life story. Such high class entertainments are certainly worthy of our support.—*Silverton (Oregon) Appeal, October 29, 1915.*

Mr. Kennedy, of Chemawa, introducing the Indian String Quartet before a large audience in the opera house Friday night, remarked that it is the only string quartet on the Pacific coast engaged in concert work. At the conclusion of the entertainment many were of the opinion that Mr. Kennedy would have been justified in saying that it was also the best string quartet in the country, for their various selections were of great interest. Each number was received with great applause. This company of Indian musical artists have been under the leadership of Ruthyn Turney, instructor and composer of rare ability, until they have become proficient in their work. While the musical features of the evening were good and more than anticipated, the narrative lecture, "Les Miserables," from Hugo's masterpiece, and rendered by Mr. Kennedy, was the crowning feature of the entertainment and was worth more than the price of admission. The story conveyed a great lesson and was powerfully delivered by the able orator.—*Silverton (Oregon) Tribune, October 29, 1915.*

A PERSONAL EXPRESSION.

I have heard only expressions of delight and wonder from the people of Amity since the appearance of the Indian String Quartet here the other evening. Many have expressed a desire that they might be secured for a return engagement sometime in the spring. The editor of the Standard remarked to me the next morning that one number alone was worth the price of admission.

REV. G. O. OLIVER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Amity, Ore.

RECENT PRESS NOTICES.

Mr. Turney is an accomplished violinist to whom ordinary violin music presents no difficulty, so thorough is his technique and so satisfactory his tone. His bowing is graceful, and he is also a skillful composer, one of his encores being "First Nocturne," written while he was touring at Skagway. He was very cordially received.—The Oregonian, Portland, Ore.

Mr. Turney is a violin soloist and it was a treat to Marshfield's theatre-goers to hear him.—Marshfield Sun.

On Saturday evening, June 1st, Roberts Hall was crowded by our music loving public who went there with the expectation of listening to a musical treat, and we venture to say that not one who attended went away dissatisfied. The concert was given by Ruthyn Turney and was the most successful and elaborate entertainment of the kind we have ever witnessed. From the first number the audience manifested its deep interest by its close attention and enthusiasm. He is an artist and showed to perfection the range and wonderful tone of the instrument. We predict for the young man a brilliant future.—Ferdale (Calif.) Enterprise.

The wonderful advancement made by Ruthyn Turney in broadness, conception and masterful interpretation since last heard here was a surprise and delight to his auditors. A storm of applause followed his first solo, which continued until he responded with an encore.—Corvallis (Ore.) Gazette.

The concert at Firemen's Hall on Saturday night was a treat. Mr. Turney's violin work was that of an artist.—Skagway (Alaska) Budget.

Ruthyn Turney was for several years a pupil of the famous Norwegian violinist, Herr August Aamold, and is known from Los Angeles to Skagway as a temperamental violinist of rare ability. He is an experienced concert violinist, and as a composer has few equals in this part of the United States.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

Ruthyn Turney was introduced to the public and was enthusiastically received His transitions are abrupt, but strong and he was compelled to respond to three encores.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

Mr. Turney's playing is extremely brilliant and effective, showing that he is a musician of ardent temperament and rare ability to whom it is always a pleasure to listen Ruthyn Turney, for several years a pupil of the famous Norwegian violinist, Herr August Aamold, played a "Fantasie" and "Reverie," two of his own compositions, with beautiful expression, displaying fine tone and admirable technique.—Evening Telegram, Portland, Ore.

Ruthyn Turney proved himself a wonderful interpreter of the beautiful compositions of Wieniawski.—Daily Astorian, Astoria, Ore.

THE LATE ELIJAH BROWN



EDITOR OF THE PAPER PUBLISHED AT CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL.

SALEM, Sept. 4.—Elijah Brown, an Indian of the Digger tribe, and editor of the Chemawa American, who died at the Chemawa Indian Training School August 29, was born in Southern California in 1876, but had spent most of his life in Oregon. He lived for several years near The Dalles, and completed a course at Chemawa four years ago. After taking post-graduate work at Carlisle, Pa., and Haskell, Kan., he returned to the Coast, and served for a short time as a reporter on San Francisco papers. Two years ago he returned to Chemawa, and took charge of the school paper, making it a complete success. Only last week he issued the first number for the new year, changing the publication from a monthly to a weekly.

Brown was a man of more than average ability, and was quite popular among students and officers at Chemawa. Among the editorial articles in the American were many terse paragraphs containing gems of advice to those who were preparing at Chemawa for the battles of life. As he was editor, compositor and pressman, he had little time for careful writing, but he always wrote something worth reading, and wrote it in a readable style.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a leader in Y. M. C. A. work at Chemawa. He assisted in the organization of the Salem Press Club last year, and was a regular attendant upon all meetings of the club.

The accompanying picture is one that Brown took great pleasure in showing to his friends. The ferocious look which he assumed for the occasion is in direct contrast with the pleasant smile he always wore.

HIGGINS IS IN CHARGE

**SUPERINTENDENT CHALCRAFT IS
TEMPORARILY RELIEVED AT
CHEMAWA SCHOOL.**

**THOROUGH INVESTIGATION WILL
BE MADE OF CONDITIONS AT
THE INDIAN SCHOOL.**

Another turn was taken in the situation at the Chemawa Indian school yesterday when R. H. Higgins, supervisor of Indian agencies, arrived at Chemawa and took charge of the school temporarily, relieving Superintendent Chalcraft until a decision was made on the charges filed against him.

This action is the result of the filing of charges against Superintendent Chalcraft at Washington, charging that the moral condition was becoming notorious. Another serious charge filed was that Chalcraft had whipped Indian girls ranging from fifteen to twenty-one years in age for disobedience to his orders.

There were a number of other charges, five in all. Superintendent Chalcraft issued a statement denying and explaining these charges and demanding an investigation. The statement stated that the only whipping that had occurred was in one instance and the facts were such that the superintendent could see no other way of enforcing discipline.

A special investigator is expected to arrive from the department of Indian affairs at Washington within a short time, and he will make a thorough investigation of the charges filed against the superintendent. He will not stop with investigating the formal charges but will look into the conduct of the institution along all lines and his report will cover the whole subject.

In the meantime, Mr. Higgins will have temporary charge of the school. This is in accordance with civil service regulations whenever there is an investigation of charges filed against a member of the service.

If the red-tape proceedings of the Indian department, in the case of the Chemawa school, shall result in the success of the plot that has been laid there, it will, in the opinion of the Bits for Breakfast man, be a shameful miscarriage of justice. Perhaps the red tape way is the only way, in administering such a great business affair as the United States government is; but it will have a tendency to keep the best and brainiest men out of the service of the United States, and secure and retain the little, narrow-chested, scheming, dishonest fellows, who would not make a success in private callings.

LASHING OF INDIAN GIRLS ADMITTED

**Chemawa School Head
Answers Charges.**

THREE IMMORAL CASES CITED

**Superintendent Chalcraft Says
Spite Causes Inquiry.**

USE OF WHIP IS UPHELD

**Accused Official, Given Three Days
by Department to Reply, De-
nies Six Complaints Made
by Commissioner.**

SALEM, Or., April 21.—(Special.)—Specific nature of the charges which have been filed against E. L. Chalcraft, superintendent of the Chemawa Indian School, as announced in The Oregonian's dispatches from Washington yesterday, became known today through a letter forwarded to Chalcraft by R. G. Valentine, Indian Commissioner.

Superintendent Chalcraft has responded in a formal statement denying the various charges.

It is asserted that Chalcraft has whipped girls, has caused girls to whip one another, that he has failed to observe the letter as well as the spirit of religious regulations and that he has failed to carry the pupils' funds on his official account.

Immorality Is Alleged.

It is also alleged by the Commissioner that immorality has existed among the students at the school.

The letter which was forwarded by Commissioner Valentine to Superintendent Chalcraft is:

"Sir—I find after careful examination of several sources of information:

"First—That immorality among the students is a matter of common knowledge at Chemawa.

"Second—That in October last you whipped a number of girls, ranging in age from 15 to 21.

"Third—That you also had some of these children whip each other.

"Fourth—That you have failed to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the religious regulations.

"Fifth—That you do not carry the pupils' fund on your official account.

"In accordance with the Civil Service regulations, you will be given three days in which to make your answer to these charges. Answer 'yes' or 'no' to each of these questions, and submit any further statements you wish."

Chalcraft Makes Reply.

In a statement given out today Superintendent Chalcraft says:

"I doubt if at any Indian school in the United States there is a case of immorality that does not become common knowledge of the employes and also the pupils. It is no exception at the Salem school, although every effort is made to suppress not only the practice but information regarding the same. From the beginning of my incumbency I have used every safeguard possible in screening windows, putting the most secure locks on dormitory doors at the cost of \$35 a dozen, keeping a nightwatchman, detaching women employes to chaperon girl students to and from school and other places where they are likely to come in contact with boys, and urging all of my employes to be vigilant, as my office letter-books show. Notwithstanding every precaution we have occasional cases of improper conduct between pupils. Since school opened last October there have been three such cases, each of which was investigated promptly by me, and the guilty persons were sent away, with the exception of one boy, who is held pending arrangements for proper placing.

"When taken into consideration that we have enrolled this year nearly 700 pupils coming from all sorts of en-

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SMALL BUSINESS AT CHEMAWA.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC which has some breadth between the eyes, cannot understand how so many people connected with public institutions are so petty, envious, jealous and malicious. Whenever the lid is raised from such an institution, this rather slimy stuff is most prominent. It is an occasion of wonder that men and women intrusted with public business of a good deal of importance, instructors and others who should be examples to those about them, are so small and underhanded in their ways, so devious in their methods of bringing about changes that may profit themselves.

The reports now coming from the Indian school at Chemawa give one this unpleasant feeling. Manifestly there is malice and petty spite back of the charges which have been preferred against Superintendent Chalcraft. From what we have heard of him he is a man well qualified to hold such a position. His experience has been varied as well as wide, and those who know him well speak of him as a superior man. Why the Government will give so much heed to petty gossip and dignify by its red tape and solemn investigations matter that oftentimes does not rise about the dignity of teacup scandal, is one of those things that is past finding out. In such an institution it is not hard for a petty mind to get together matter that will lead to such an investigation as that which is now in progress at Chemawa. Nearly always it is based either upon malice of somebody whose graft has been cut off or his inefficiency exposed through loss of position, or it is a reflection of the ambition of some one holding a subordinate position who uses the pulling-down method to get up.

Such a man as Superintendent Chalcraft should not be made to suffer for any light cause. If there is good, sound reason that is another matter, but the public which is informed does not believe there is.

CHARGES ARE REPLIED TO

SUPERINTENDENT CHALCRAFT OF CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL ANSWERS CHARGES FILED.

FIVE CHARGES ARE FILED AGAINST HIM BY COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Immorality Among the Students is Charged, also that Girls Are Whipped and that They are Ordered to Whip Each Other and that the Religious Rules are not Complied With.

Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft of the Chemawa Indian school has been notified by R. G. Valentine, commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, D. C., that the following charges have been filed against him:

First—That immorality exists among the students of the school and has become public knowledge.

Second—That the superintendent has whipped girls ranging in age from fifteen to twenty-one years.

Third—That he has required some of the pupils to whip each other.

Fourth—That he has failed to observe the spirit and letter of the religious regulations.

Fifth—That he does not carry the students' funds on his official account.

To these charges Superintendent Chalcraft has issued a statement in which he outlines his management of the institution. Following is the statement:

"I doubt if at any Indian school in the United States there is a case of immorality that does not become common knowledge of the employes and also the pupils. It is no exception at the Chemawa school, although every effort is made to suppress not only the practice, but information regarding the same. From the beginning of my incumbency I have used every safeguard possible in screening windows, putting the most secure safety locks on the dormitory doors at the cost of \$30 per dozen; keeping a night watchman; detailing lady employes to chaperon girl students to and from school, and other places where they are likely to come in contact with boys; and urging all of my employes to be vigilant, as my office books show. Notwithstanding every precaution, we do have occasional cases of illicit intercourse between pupils. Since school opened last October there have been but three such cases, each of which was promptly investigated by me and the guilty parties sent away, with the exception of one boy, who is held pending arrangements for proper placing.

"When it is taken into consideration that we have enrolled this year nearly 700 pupils, coming from all sorts of environment, many from the

worst homes, and some received, who have been ruined before entering the school, it would seem that the moral condition is not subject to adverse criticism.

"If construed in the most unfavorable light my answer would be yes, and if given a reasonable construction, it would no.

"The facts were as follows: A group of girls in McBride's hall ranging in age from 14 to 17 and possibly 18 (none over), had been violating rules by going off into the country in couples and groups, where they were likely to meet school boys, and defying the authority of their matron in various way until something had to be done with them. The matron had talked to them, deprived them of attending social parties, and had locked them in their rooms for these misdemeanors, but without avail. On the occasion of the alleged whipping their matron reported to me that a party of eight of this group had slipped out of their building into the country and had gone a mile or more before being located. They returned in a boisterous manner, singing and shouting to the pupils they encountered. The excuse given for this conduct was that they had asked some of the class-room teacher to take them out walking which they had declined to do because they said they were too tired to go, so the girls concluded to go again by themselves if the teachers were too lazy to do so.

"I would add that the employes are generous in going walking with girls when requested but do decline some times as is proper to do, if they have some reason for not going. The matron locked the girls up in a dormitory and reported to me. As all other means had been tried, it seemed necessary to resort to corporal punishment, which I was loathe to do, because I am opposed to it except in extreme cases. The girls understood that corporal punishment could not be used, although I have an impression that since the 1904 school rules were issued provision was made for it 'under the direction of the superintendent only,' in some circular but as I cannot find the circular in my office, I may be mistaken, but think not. After talking it over with the matron we decided to have the girls pledge themselves to discontinue these offenses or I would make them cry. A switching was given the girl who proposed the trip into the country to enforce the decision. Anything less meant entire loss of control of the girls. The girls understood our decision and concluded to cry rather than make the promise, which they did in the quickest time possible, some even at the slightest touch. I then gave the same treatment to the girl who proposed the trip, and told them that if they repeated the offense they would get a whipping. Although some of the girls made light of it, the treatment was effective and I have not heard of a case of disobedience in the building since.

"What less could I have done? This was the second time in six years that anything in the nature of whipping girls has occurred; the first time being in the summer of 1909 while I was away on a business trip in the interest of the school, when my assistant, Mr. Campbell, in charge of the school, whipped a party of large girls for a similar offense, which was effective and I never heard of a complaint from any one. There has been no disposition among the em-

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CHARGES ARE REPLIED TO

(Continued from Page 1.)

ployes to criticize me, excepting Miss Grear, Miss Paris, and Mrs. Campbell, teachers, and Miss Nicholson, one of my clerks. My assistant, Mr. Campbell, expressed his approval to me, but subsequent events indicate that he was not sincere.

"As a whipping, no; as a farce, yes. The explanation given under the general whipping charges seems to cover this fully.

"I have followed absolutely the spirit of the regulation and also the letter so closely at all times that the priest in charge has expressed fully and freely his satisfaction of my efforts both verbally and in his letters, which I have on file and can submit if disputed."

He then states that when he found the morning exercises were not in harmony with a circular on the subject that he took the matter up with Father Datin and that the matter was fixed up satisfactorily with him.

In reply to the charge that the students' fund was not carried on his official account the superintendent explains that he has always followed out the rules, which were sometimes changed.

"On the occasion of the alleged whipping the matron had reported to me that a party of eight from this group had slipped out of their building into the country and had gone a mile before being located. They returned in a boisterous manner, singing and shouting.

"A switch was given to the girl who proposed the trip into the country to try and enforce the decision. Anything less meant entire loss of control over the girls. The girls understood our decision, and concluded to cry rather than make the promise, which they did in the quickest time possible, some even at the slightest touch. I then gave the same treatment to the girl who proposed the trip and told them that if they repeated the offense they would get a whipping.

Rod Upheld as Effective.

"Although some of the girls made light of it the remedy was effective, and I have not heard of a case of disobedience in the institution since. What less could I have done? This was the second time in six years that anything in the nature of whipping girls has occurred, the first time being in the Summer of 1909, when I was away on a business trip in the interest of the school, when my assistant, Mr. Campbell, in charge of the school, whipped a party of large girls for a similar offense, which was effective, and I never heard a hint of complaint from anyone. There

MATTERS AT CHEMAWA.

Charges have been made against Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft of the Salem Indian training school, and they have been answered by Mr. Chalcraft.

The charges are largely trivial, and the answer in each case is frank and sufficient.

That ends that phase of the case—or should.

But the charges are part and parcel of a deep-laid plot of scheming and disloyal men in the service, seeking promotion. That is dastardly. It is foolish as well, for such methods never or seldom avail for permanent advantage to the man or men employing them. It is almost pitiful that some men will yet use such methods. It would be pitiful were it not contemptible.

has been no disposition among the employes to criticize me except Miss Grear, Miss Paris and Mrs. Campbell, teachers."

In further explanation of the charges, Superintendent Chalcraft says that the accusation that he compelled pupils to whip each other is farcical.

Relative to the charge that he has been negligent in following the spirit of religious regulation, he replies that many Catholic pupils attend the school and require different teaching in religion, which keeps them away from the morning services. He also said that the pupils' funds are entered officially on the books and are kept in a safe especially furnished for that purpose.

The superintendent alleges that Dr. Mark Skiff, of Salem, is responsible for the charges. He also declares that his assistant, Mr. Campbell, has been partly responsible, being actuated by a desire to succeed Chalcraft as superintendent. He says Dr. Skiff brought the charges because he was revengeful as a result of a recent wood deal in which the Government came out on the better end.

When seen at the Imperial Hotel regarding the Chemawa Indian School affair and Mr. Chalcraft's accusations, Assistant Superintendent Campbell declined to make a statement, declaring anything regarding the subject should come from the Indian Commissioner at Washington or Mr. Chalcraft.

CHALCRAFT TALKS OF RECENT TROUBLE

SALEM, Or., April 22.—After a careful examination of several sources of information, R. G. Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, declares that he finds immorality among the students at the Chemawa Indian Training School is common knowledge at Chemawa; that the superintendent whipped a number of girls ranging in age from 15 to 20 years, and also that some of the children were compelled to whip each other; that there is a spirit of religious regulations, and that the pupils' funds is not carried in the superintendent's official account. Superintendent Chalcraft is now called to answer charges and submit an explanation, which he has done in detailed form. The superintendent explains the immorality charge today as follows:

"I doubt if at any Indian school in the United States there is a case of immorality that does not become common knowledge among employes and pupils. It is no exception at the Salem school, although every effort is made to suppress not only the practice, but the publicity of the same. From the beginning of my incumbency I have used every safeguard possible by screening windows, putting the most secure safety locks on dormitory doors, keeping night watchmen, detailing women employes to chaperon girl students to and from the school, and the other places where they are likely to come in contact with boys, and urging all my employes to be vigilant. Notwithstanding every precaution, we have occasional cases of immorality among the pupils. Since the school opened last October there have been three such cases, each of which was promptly investigated by me and the guilty parties sent away, with the exception of one boy, who was held pending arrangements for proper placing.

"When considering the fact that we have enrolled this year 700 pupils, coming from all sorts of environment, many from the worst homes, and some received who have been ruined before entering the school, it would seem that the moral condition is not subject to adverse criticism."

CHEMAWA ATTENDANCE DECLINING

BELIEVED TO BE A PROGRAM ON
FOOT TO DECIMATE SALEM IN-
STITUTION IN THE INTEREST
OF PUYALLUP.

Chemawa Indian school is still in the hands of Supervisor R. H. Higgins, who is acting superintendent in charge. Superintendent Chalcraft still being suspended pending an alleged investigation. The first investigation of the charges against Chalcraft was made by E. P. Holcombe, chief of supervisors in the Indian service. The result of that investigation was not made public, but practically sustained the Chalcraft administration. But the bad effect of probing into matters really of no consequence produced a spirit of unrest in the school, and the attendance began to decline. This was made very apparent under the Higgins control, and the attendance has gone down from 600 to 300. The slightest request on the part of Indian children gives them permits to go home to their parents, and the attendance is being scattered.

The whole situation looks like a job on the Salem school, in the opinion of prominent business men and friends of the school. Most of the business men at Salem have been holding a high opinion of Superintendent Chalcraft. Chalcraft has always stood very high in the Indian service, and has a long record of good work to his credit. People here can not understand the animus of the warfare on Chalcraft, for he was very successful in keeping up the attendance, and in securing appropriations for the school buildings, and additional grounds. Mr. Chalcraft was also able to make appropriations go a long way in repairs and rebuilding. It is certain the administration of the school met with general approval in the state and the whole Northwest, and the education and morals and welfare of the children were never better looked after.

It is believed by many that the investigation has been sprung at this time, and that the attendance at the Salem school is being run down to help out the situation at the Puyallup, Wash., school, where the government has spent about a quarter of a million dollars, and has only about 100 attendance. The Salem school is in danger of losing its support and appropriations in a large part for 1912 the way things are going, and as substantially no charges against Chalcraft have been sustained the continuation of his suspension can have put one purpose—to seriously cripple the Salem Training school, and lay the foundation for removing its students to Puyallup, if not permanently closing the institution located near this city. The expenditures of this school have been about \$100,000 per annum, most of which found its way to this city. With the attendance run down to one half, there is certain to be a reduction of the maintenance support. The demoralization of the boys and girls by scattering them to their homes, and the difficulty of ever getting them together again makes the outlook not very encouraging for the Salem institution, and positively injurious to the interests of the boys and girls who are wards of Uncle Sam.

CHALCRAFT KEPT IN HIS POSITION

CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL IN-
VESTIGATION RESULTS IN DIS-
CHARGE OF CAMPBELL.

A dispatch to the Portland Journal from Washington, D. C., states that instead of being discharged, in accordance with the intent of charges filed against him with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, at Washington, Superintendent E. J. Chalcraft of the Chemawa Indian school has been retained by Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine.

W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent of the school, who went to Washington to testify before the Indian bureau officials regarding conditions at the school, is to be dismissed. Campbell's wife and Clerk Nicholson Holcomb reversed their charges.

Congressman Hawley favored Chalcraft.

CHEMAWA INSTITUTE ON

82 Employees of Indian Service En-
roll for Opening Classes.

CHEMAWA, Or., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The Summer Institute for employees of the Indian service opened Monday night with a lecture by Professor George Reber, Ph. D., University of Oregon, who spoke on "The New Culture." The enrollment was 82 for the opening of the classes, and many others plan to enroll later.

The registration is as follows:
Robert Knox, Simnash, Wash.; Chester A. Bullard, Teholah, Wash.; Irene Denaw, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Sara C. Cloutier, Pendleton, Or.; Vitaline Jeanette, Warm Springs, Or.; Elnora B. Huskies, Pendleton, Or.; Layina V. Devault, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Ella M. Baxter, Tacoma, Wash.; Mary Bates, Tacoma, Wash.; Emanuel J. Besaw, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Katie L. Brewer, Chemawa, Or.; Mary Olive Skipton, Chemawa; Sada E. Culbertson, Warm Springs, Or.; Ada M. Hazen, Warm Springs; Alexina D. Laffin, Warm Springs; Sarah R. Hacklander, Likely, Cal.; Mary E. Thalg, Chemawa, Or.; Antoinette White, Chemawa; Gertrude Anna Brewer, Chemawa; Lucy Flint, Chemawa; Hilda Braun, Chemawa; Dora Haidel, Chemawa; Albert H. Gillette, Salem, Or.; George W. Zang, Klammath, Or.; W. W. Conper, Chemawa; Myrtle Randolph, Chemawa; Charles H. Woods, Chemawa; Katherine Brown, Chemawa; Elsie A. Raddant, Siletz; William L. Johnson, Chemawa; Edwin A. Smith, Chemawa; Myrtle H. Cooper, Chemawa; Daisy B. Hylton, Chillicothe, Okla.; Emma C. Troutman, Chemawa; Nora L. Mann, Chemawa; John Wesley, Chemawa; Fred Mitchell, Chemawa; Lucy M. Smith, Chemawa; Myrtle Pe-

A CREED FOR THE DISCOURAGED.

I believe that God created me to be happy, to enjoy the blessings of life, to be useful to my fellow beings, and an honor to my country.

I believe that the trials which beset me today are but the fiery tests by which my character is strengthened, ennobled and made worthy to enjoy the higher things of life, which I believe are in store for me.

I believe that my soul is too grand to be crushed by defeat; I will rise above it.

I believe that I am the architect of my own fate; therefore,

I will be master of circumstances and surroundings, not their slave.

I will not yield to discouragements. I will trample them under foot and make them serve as stepping-stones to success. I will conquer my obstacles and turn them into opportunities.

My failures of today will help to

guide me on to victory on the morrow.

The morrow will bring new strength, new hopes, new opportunities and new beginnings. I will be ready to meet it with a brave heart, a calm mind and an undaunted spirit. In all things I will do my best, and leave the rest to the Infinite.

I will not waste my mental energies by useless worry. I will learn to dominate my restless thoughts and look on the bright side of things.

I will face the world bravely, I will not be a coward. I will assert my God-given birthright and be a man.

For I am immortal and nothing can overcome me.—Virginia Opal Myers.

ters, Chemawa; Ruth Brewer, Chemawa; Phyllis Cooper, Chemawa; Mollie V. Galtner, Chemawa; Sam Brace, Chemawa; Victoria Finkle, Chemawa; Alberta Fulkerton, Chemawa; Sarah Brewer, Katie Brewer, Gordon Hornbuckel, Chemawa; Myrtle Larsen, Tulalip; Charles Larsen, Tulalip; James Kirk, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Ella Kirk, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Washington Beriman, Warm Springs; Eva B. Loo, Chemawa; I. S. Loo, Chemawa; Christina W. Paulding, Kamiah, Idaho; Clarence D. Fulkerson, Martha Gillette, Harry Mann, Arthur D. Van Tassal, Ruth Van Tassal, Lavina Mann, Mary Liphart, Irene Johnson, Ivan Pugh, all of Chemawa; Ella J. Ford, Tacoma, Wash.; Elizabeth Ramsey, Tacoma, Wash.; Celestia Brace, Chemawa; Margaret Mitchell, Tulalip, Wash.; Minnie E. Anderson, Tulalip, Wash.; Nina M. Hurlburt, Tulalip, Wash.; Marion L. Deval, Chemawa; Elizabeth James, Nixon, Nevada; Mary L. Leader, Fort Simcoe, Wash.; Atta Dougherty, Chemawa, Or.; Loulen Brewer, Chemawa; Clyde Blair, Albuquerque, New Mexico; W. W. Coon, Washington, D. C.; Ella McMunn, Salem; H. E. Wadsworth, Chemawa; W. L. Clardy, Chemawa; Horace G. Wilson, Roseburg.

National Congress of American Indians

March-April

NEWS BULLETIN

1953

ALASKA BILL H. R. 1921 MUST BE AMENDED; OTHERWISE NATIVES FACE LOSING BATTLE

After little advance notice, hearings were held April 1st on an Alaska bill, H. R. 1921, introduced by Representative Wesley D'Ewart, of Montana, before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Representative A. L. Miller, of Nebraska, is Chairman. (See last issue of News-Bulletin for other members of House Interior Committee.)

Protests to the bill, H. R. 1921, were filed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Indian Rights Association, the American Association of Indian Affairs, and others.

H. R. 1921 is "A Bill to settle possessory land claims in Alaska".

The arbitrary speed with which the bill is being pushed through the Congress and the lack of time given an individual or community of natives to file claims to their land are objectionable.

First, any community of Alaska natives or any individual whose lands, water or other natural resources have not been confirmed by patent, court decision, or other valid legal action, must file a claim with the Court of Claims within two years after the Alaska bill has been passed.

Such a law would force Alaska natives into court to prove ownership of lands they have claimed and used for a livelihood since time immemorial. In the remote and inaccessible areas where small groups of Alaska Natives live, two years seems a short time in which to establish through the courts "aboriginal rights". A six-year statute of limitations, such as applies in private debt matters, would not appear excessive.

Also the bill gives the attorney an interest in possession of the land, if the Alaska Natives cannot pay his fee. From the standpoint of the client, as well as the lawyer, such a position would make it more difficult than ever to win a possessory land suit. It was suggested that the language concerning attorneys' contracts in the Indian Claims Commission Act might be inserted in the Alaska bill. This would recognize the attorney's right to file a claim for his client -- even though the attorney's contract was not formally approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the attorney might be without recourse if his client failed to pay him.

H.R. 1921 would grant unrestricted patents-in-fee to all individual and group claimants recognized by the Court of Claims.

In effect the bill repeals "reserved lands". Until a better solution is possible, some Alaska Natives

Continued on page 2

Arizona's Reservation Indians Win Social Security Benefits

By Arthur Lazarus, Jr.

A recent Federal Court decision that crippled or disabled reservation Indians are constitutionally entitled to the same Social Security payments that are due other American citizens brings Arizona Indians nearer full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. In a ruling from the bench on February 20, United States District Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut unequivocally condemned as unconstitutional and illegal a Social Security benefit program for disabled persons, proposed by the Arizona State Legislature, which excluded from its scope "any person of Indian blood while living on a Federal Indian reservation."

The Court held, in finally dismissing Arizona's suit against Federal Security Administrator Oveta Culp Hobby:

"I think the Administrator could not, constitutionally, or under the terms of the statute, itself, probably for that matter, approve a plan predicated, as it is, upon the present statute of Arizona in this matter."

The other 47 states of the union have abandoned discrimination against Indians in Social Security. Arizona itself abandoned discrimination against Indian voters in August 1948 and New Mexico followed suit a few weeks later. Both these Southwestern states in 1949 abandoned their policy of excluding non-reservation Indians from Social Security rolls. Each of these advances was won through court action undertaken by the Indians themselves through attorneys of their own choosing.

The argument of Arizona, presented by the State's Assistant Attorney General Kent Blake, was that reservation Indians were wards of the Federal Government and therefore not entitled to State aid. The Apache and Hualapai Tribes of Arizona and the Association on American Indian Affairs, represented by their attorney, Felix S. Cohen, argued, on the contrary, that Indians are full citizens of the nation and of the State in which they reside, and that any discrimination against them is forbidden by the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Assistant U. S. Attorney Ross O'Donoghue joined in characterizing the Arizona statute as "class legislation."

Judge Schweinhaut, in questioning Arizona counsel, summed up the Federal Government's position in turning down Arizona's proposed discriminatory plan, in these words:

Continued on back page

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A Membership Organization Composed Entirely of Indians

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FRANK GEORGE, Editor



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Time for Change in Indian Affairs

As we go to press, we feel certain that the Indian people and those deeply concerned with Indian affairs will everywhere rejoice over the President's acceptance of Dillon Myer's resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Whenever a new President assumes office, it is customary that high appointive officials submit a resignation. Washington gossip had it that Mr. Myer did not expect the President to accept his resignation, but to continue him in office. Thus, when Dillon Myer was released, it came as a blow in some quarters. NCAI and many other organizations concerned with American Indians are vastly relieved over his departure.

From the beginning of Mr. Myer's Commissioner-ship in 1950, NCAI tried to work with him in one of the most difficult administrative jobs in the Federal service. We had heard that he was an able administrator. We also did not question his integrity.

But as time went on, and new regulations emanated from the new "palace guard", and new bills were proposed to the Congress, and funds were requested for new activities, it was apparent that Commissioner Myer had little respect for the slow progressive methods of Indian rehabilitation begun in 1928 under the Republican-Quaker administration of Indian Affairs.

Commissioner Myer sought to impose on the law-encrusted Indian Bureau many administrative policies and methods he had followed in a new agency, the War Relocation Authority, which he had previously headed, and abolished.

To the extent that Indian organizations were involved, Commissioner Myer did not grow on the job.

We congratulate President Eisenhower on his decision to let Myer go. We hope that he will name a Commissioner who unlike his predecessor, will be more interested in working with human beings towards a just solution of their intricate problems than in extending bureaucratic power and practices until the Indian Service closes its doors.

In the meantime, W. Barton Greenwood, chief executive officer, is serving as Acting Commissioner on a 30-day basis.

Alaska Bill Must be Amended (Continued from front page)

want their lands in a "reserve" status, protected by the Federal Government.

The Constitution of the U. S. declares that private property may be taken only for a public purpose. No public purpose is stated in this bill. However, during the course of hearings, it was apparent that the pulp industry would be served, if the Alaska Natives could not establish "possessory land rights" in the Court of Claims before the deadline.

Under this bill, the Alaska Natives would be deprived of exclusive possession of beaches as well as of submerged land. This means depriving the Natives of their most valuable possession, as their livelihood depends on fishing and hunting along the shores. If the beaches and waters are actually needed, they should be subject to negotiation or condemnation, like the land of other individuals and communities.

For these reasons, the intent of the bill appears arbitrary and discriminatory as far as the rights of the Alaska Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts are concerned. Indians and their friends should demand "fair and honorable dealings" for the first inhabitants of America's last frontier.

Jim Thorpe Dies After Heart Attack

Jim Thorpe, greatest all-around athlete in American sports history, died March 28 of a heart attack. He was 64 years old. Thorpe was eating a meal in his trailer-court home, in suburban Lomita, Calif., with his wife, Patricia, when he collapsed.

Born in Prague, Okla., Jim was the son of a ranchman with Sac-Fox Indian blood predominating in a mixture that included Dutch, Welsh and Irish. He was one of twin boys, each of whom weighed 10 pounds at birth. His brother died at the age of eight.

Thorpe attended Haskell Institute and Carlisle where Glenn S. (Pop) Warner urged him to try out for football.

In 1911 and 1912 he was a sensational runner, kicker, and passer and was named on Walter Camp's All-America team. Most authorities still class him as the greatest football player of all time.

In his 23 years of amateur and professional sports, Jim actually set few records and most of them were in the 1912 Olympic Games at Stockholm. He won 8,412 points out of a possible 10,000. His record has never been equaled.

He was personally decorated by the King of Sweden, who said to him, "You, sir, are the greatest athlete in the world". Thorpe brought home trophies valued at \$50,000. When a charge of professionalism was placed against him, he returned the Olympic trophies. The second nearest competitor, H. K. Wieslander, of Sweden, received the trophies, but never opened the box. He sent them back to Thorpe with this message, "I do not know what your rules are in regard to amateurism in America, but I do know that Thorpe is the greatest athlete in the world. I didn't win the Olympic championship. Thorpe won it."

Governor Johnston Murray, of Oklahoma, has started a memorial fund in Thorpe's honor. Jim Thorpe was buried in Oklahoma. He left four sons, Philip, 24 and William, 23, serving with the armed forces in Korea, Richard, 18, in the Navy, and a fourth son, John, 15, who is attending Chemawa Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon.

NCAI SUPPORTS BILL MAKING FEDERAL RESTRICTIONS OPTIONAL

Few persons are aware of some of the antiquated laws still on the statute books restricting American Indians, although seldom enforced. Many of these Federal discriminations go back to the days when Indians were considered "uncivilized and hostile" or "in a state of captivity".

As long as the laws remain on the books, Indians feel they might be subject to discriminatory treatment unlike that practiced toward any other groups of citizens in the country. The archaic regulations might be conceivably cited at any time by arbitrary public officials or members of the general public dealing with Indians to embarrass an Indian citizen in his social or economic relationships.

For example, Indians are forbidden to buy and sell arms and ammunition, to sell clothing, cooking utensils, guns, traps and other articles commonly used in hunting or agriculture.

Even more important, Indians are forbidden to sell the increase of any cattle purchased by the government for their use, although Indian moneys may have been used to purchase the cattle.

Probably the best-known Federal law restricting Indians is that which forbids the sale of intoxicating beverages to Indians and the law which forbids the "possession of intoxicating beverages in Indian country".

A number of bills have been introduced to challenge these Federal discriminatory laws. Proposed legislation, including Senate bill 485 and House bill 1055, also House bill 3409, would not "repeal" these archaic laws but make them inapplicable unless they conformed with regulations passed by a tribal governing body for a reservation area or with a State's laws.

Representative Wesley D'Ewart's bill H. R. 3409 "to terminate certain Federal restrictions upon Indians" was reported favorably to the House April 1, after a meeting of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

D'Ewart's bill would permit local governing tribal groups on Indian reservations to determine which Federal prohibitions should continue in their local communities. This would be done by referendum, thereby giving all adult members of an Indian tribe the right to express a personal choice.

The National Congress of American Indians has urged the use of the referendum in changing laws relating to Indian and Native communities. As State laws differ from one State to another, so do Indian leaders feel that their people should have the right to vote for or against the proposed laws they must observe.

NCAI's Executive Director, Frank George, urges you to write members of the Congress favoring H. R. 3409. (See last News-Bulletin for House and Senate Committees.)

WILL AREA OFFICES CLOSE

According to the Washington Times-Herald front page, April 1st, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has under study a plan to abolish all Area offices of the Indian Service, if it is feasible. Orme Lewis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior with jurisdiction over the Indian Bureau, said that a change will be made because it is felt that in some instances the work by the Area offices has been unsatisfactory.



Navajo weaves prayer rug.
Photo by Pete Mygatt, Summer 1952.

McCarran Vs. the Red Man

A fascinating four-column feature story appeared in the Washington Daily-News Feb. 2 on the McCarran bill S. 2, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada."

Written by Anthony Lewis, the story describes "the fabulous maze of history, of legal claims and counter-claims, of bitter feuding and personal tragedy" behind what looks like a routine bill.

For many years Senator Pat McCarran has been looking out for the interests of several white settlers who are neighbors and constituents of his on the Reservation in Nevada. The Senator's friends have been squatting undisturbed for decades on Indian land. More than 20 years ago when it was legally possible to buy the reservation land these families were farming, they failed to do so. Other "squatters" bought reservation lands at that time.

The Supreme Court in 1944 upheld an earlier Court decision that the land in question belongs to the Paiute Indians. But Senator McCarran persists in introducing his bill at every session of the Congress.

The Paiute Indians also hold priorities 1 and 2 for taking water from the Truckee River to irrigate 5800 acres of their reservation land. Many Nevadans, including Senator McCarran, do not like this. The Indians refrain from taking all the water to which they are entitled.

"... They are our people and they are your people, whether they live on the reservation or live off the reservation, and they get just as old as other people do... So we either are in this together for them as well as the other people, or we are not in it at all."

Pala Reservation Indians To Receive State Welfare

Judge Arthur L. Mundo of the California Superior Court for San Diego, on February 3, declared illegal an attempt by San Diego County to exclude reservation Indians from the operation of the State Welfare Code. Rejecting the argument of County officials that assistance to needy Indians is the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government, Judge Mundo ruled:

"The Indians residing on the Pala Reservation are citizens of the United States and of the State of California; they are lawful residents of the County of San Diego. The County of San Diego has the same right, duty and jurisdiction to provide indigent relief to Indians residing on an Indian reservation as it has toward any and all citizens who are residents of the county under the W. & I. Code, Sections 200 and 2500. Each case must, of course, depend upon its own circumstances and facts, but there can be no general disqualification of the Indians from the operation of the code sections referred to."

Despite a contrary opinion by the California Attorney General, San Diego County had taken the position that reservation Indians are "wards of the nation" and, therefore, not entitled to the benefits of State law. On this point, Judge Mundo specifically

cited with approval a brief filed by Felix S. Cohen, on behalf of the Association on American Indian Affairs, which demonstrated that Indians, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens. Following that line of reasoning, the Court rejected the concept of "wardship" as an excuse for discrimination and declared:

"The fact that laws are passed for the protection of seamen and Indians, as well as other classes of citizens, does not mean that they become wards in the true sense of the word, nor do these special enactments operate to impair other rights which they enjoy as citizens."

"Even if the Federal government had promised to ensure the economic welfare of the Indians, that promise would not relieve the State of its responsibility to alleviate any distressed conditions which remained any more than would a promise of Federal aid to farmers or veterans relieve the State of responsibility toward such persons when they are in need, nor is the responsibility of the State removed because such persons have, in fact, received some aid from the Federal government."

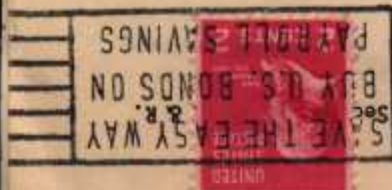
In the Court's opinion, the test of whether an individual is entitled to relief is actual need, and not race or blood or alleged eligibility for other benefits, which generally do not exist. The decision thus strikes a blow at attempts to exclude Indians from full participation in State and local affairs.

(Editorial Note: Arthur Lazarus, Jr. is an attorney who wrote these two articles for the NCAI News Bulletin. Mr. Lazarus has been assisting Felix Cohen in the preparation of legal cases involving American Indians. Felix S. Cohen is a member of the law firm of Riegelman, Strasser, Schwarz and Spiegelberg.)

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HILL AND CHEMAWA TO PLAY SATURDAY

WHIRLWIND CONTEST SCHEDULED
AT CHEMAWA FOR TOMOR-
ROW AFTERNOON.

Chemawa Indian school and Hill military academy, the latter of Portland, are scheduled to play football at Chemawa tomorrow. Chemawa showed her class in a scoreless contest against Pacific university at Forest Grove and Hill military academy is acknowledged to be the strongest team in the Oregon interscholastic. These conditions promise to make a whirlwind contest.

INDIANS TO TACKLE HILL MILITARY ACADEMY

Gridiron Battle at Chemawa Today Will
Be Interesting Mud Contest.

Football fans will have a chance to see a contest in the mud and rain if

they go to Chemawa today, as Hill Military academy and Chemawa meet to decide which is superior on the gridiron. It is expected that the game will be very interesting. Though Chemawa was badly battered up in the game with Pacific university last Saturday, still they will put up a good front and make it warm for the cadets from the down river city. The cadets, however, have made a good record and the result of the game will be watched with interest. Game will be called at 2 p. m.

CHEMAWA CAPTAIN HAS ARM BROKEN

PACIFIC PLAYER ALSO HAS BROKEN
BONE IN SCORELESS
FOOTBALL GAME.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY, Forest Grove, Nov. 18.—It was a case of break, break, yesterday when the Chemawa Indians and Pacific played a scoreless and bloody game of football on the local gridiron. Mayfield, Pacific's right tackle, suffered a broken collar bone and the right arm of Smoker captain of the visitors, was snapped in a couple of places. A head-on collision was responsible for the maiming of the redskin and the paleface.

One of the largest crowds of the year was out to see the game, despite the heavy and constant rain. The muddy

CHEMAWA PILES SCORE ON CADETS

Speedy Indians Show Much
Class and Trim Hill
Academy.

Salem, Or., Nov. 20.—Chemawa 13,
Hill Military 3.

The Hill Military cadets found out to their sorrow that they were up against the "real thing" when they tackled the dusky braves of the Chemawa Indian school yesterday afternoon among their own wigwams.

The cadets were still suffering from the effects of their grueling game with Lincoln high school of Seattle and in no condition to put the full strength of their team into the field.

Baker, H. M. A.'s left halfback, and Hawkins, right end, did not participate in the struggle at all, and Buzz Hughes, the star right halfback did not enter the game until the second half and then was scarcely able to do himself justice. Notwithstanding the loss of the full services of these important men, the cadets made a gritty stand against the smashing attacks of the red team. To be sure, they received many a hard bump, but they managed to end the first half with the score 2 to 2 in their favor.

H. M. A. received the Indian's kickoff and by a series of well directed line and formation plays, carried the ball steadily into their opponent's territory and were within the Chemawa's 10 yard line. Here the Indians held and Lesce Graham kicked an easy field goal for H. M. A. During the remainder of the half neither team was able to make much yardage, but finally Cole, who had been hit hard, running back Chemawa's excellent punts, was downed near his own goal line. He then attempted to punt the ball out of danger, but the pass was bad. It went over his head, across the goal line, where Cole was downed for a safety.

Begin Whirlwind Attack.

With the score against them, the Indians begin the second half with a whirlwind attack. For 15 minutes the cadets held them in check. Then Chemawa recovered a short punt, which was juggled by the H. M. A. backs and the Indian left halfback snatched it and raced for a touchdown. After the kick off the game became more furious than ever and Chemawa's left tackle had to be disqualified for using rough tactics. About 5 minutes before the end of the game Chemawa executed an end run behind splendid interference. Several cadets who tried to check the Indians' advance were huddled out of the way and Chemawa's right half went all of 50 yards for the second touchdown. This ended the scoring and when the final whistle sounded the score stood Chemawa 13, Hill 3.

The Indians played a fast, snappy and exceedingly hard game on a fast, dry field, excellently suited to their tactics.

The whole backfield, particularly the quarterback and also the left end played a brilliant game for Chemawa. On defense the Graham brothers starred for H. M. A., while Wurzwiler, Cole, Troy and Westbrook shone in offense.

H. M. A. lined up as follows: Left end, Troy, left tackle, Lesce Graham, left guard Pague and Budkin, center, Shaefer, right guard, Huntington and Aldrich, right tackle, Phillips; right end, Westbrook; quarterback, Cole, left half, W. Graham; right half, Smith and Hughes; fullback, Wurzwiler.

The line up of the Indians: Scott, center; Charles, right guard; Norrell, left guard; Clements, right tackle; French, left tackle; Clark, right end; Jones, left end; Souvigner, quarter; Graham, left half; Walker, right half; Hain, fullback.

INDIAN WARRIOR'S ARM NOT BROKEN

Football Game Not Rough As Re-
ported—Willamette Dazzled?
Huh!

Smoker, one of the Chemawa football players, who was reported to have broken his arm in the game with Pacific University last Saturday, did not have the bone broken, but merely dislocated at the elbow. The report from Pacific said it was a rough and bloody game. However after the smoke of battle cleared away, it was found not to have been as bloody as was at first conjectured.

It was a remarkable game in that no penalties were inflicted on either team, and that time was only taken out twice. Chemawa says that, on a dry field, they could have defeated Pacific by a score of 10 or 12 to nothing. As it was on the wet field, the score was nothing to nothing.

Chemawa also says: "On a dry field, we can beat Willamette University any time they want to play." Bring on the warriors; let's see who's right.

MIDNIGHT DOCTORS

DILLSTROM LEAVES OLD WILLAMETTE

PROVES TO BE SEVERE LOSS TO
PROSPECTS OF FOOT-
BALL TEAM.

Willamette football prospects received a severe blow yesterday when Joe Dillstrom left school. Dillstrom was a very good man and weighed about 180, so that the varsity line is considerably weakened by his loss. Coach Sweetland had the boys out on the field yesterday and put them through their paces in a right smart manner. The second team was also out and ran through the

N 20 1909

INDIAN WINNERS OVER HILL CADETS

**FAST GAME ENDS IN SCORE OF
13 TO 3—LARGE CROWD
SEES BATTLE.**

The Chemawa Indians defeated the Hill Military Academy football team by a score of 13 to 3 in a very fast game at Chemawa yesterday afternoon. As Hill had played Pacific at Forest Grove a 6 to 5 score, and Chemawa on a wet field had played Pacific to a standstill, the Hill-Chemawa game promised to be a battle royal. The field was in excellent condition for a fast game and the large crowd was not disappointed.

In the first half Hill Military had only started in to play a much faster game than Chemawa and for a while it looked as though they would rush the Indians off their feet. They soon

had the ball on Chemawa's 25-yard line and kicked a very pretty field goal.

The Indians shortly took a brace and soon scored two points by a safety. The rest of the half honors were about even and while neither goal was in danger, a punting duel gave the Indians a little the better of this part of the half, but on line plunges Hill made considerable gains. The half ended with the score 3 to 2 in favor of Hill.

The Indians outplayed Hill in the second half as indicated by the score. By a series of end runs and line bucks they soon had the ball over for a touch down, but failed to kick a goal, and with eleven minutes to play made another touchdown and Souvigner kicked goal.

Walker was the star player for Chemawa and was a regular twirling dervish. When given the ball he invariably was good for a good gain. He made repeated long runs through the line and around the ends, dodging and cutting in around his opponents. Souvigner outbunted Hill and ran in their punts for gains.

The teams were weighed before the game. Hill outweighed Chemawa by

4 pounds. Hill's average weight was 155 pounds; Chemawa's 151 pounds. Thirty and 25-minute halves were played.

Chemawa	Positions	Hill
Scott	.....	Shearer
Charles	..... R. G.	Aldrich
Sorrell	..... L. D.	Radkin
Clements	..... R. T.	Phillips
French	..... L. T.	Graham, S. (capt.)
Clark	..... R. E.	Westbrook
Jones	..... L. E.	Troy
Souvigner (capt.)	..... Q.	Call
Graham	..... L. H.	Graham, W.
Walker	..... R. H.	Smith, E.
Bain	..... F.	Warzweiler

Officials — Referee, Fleming, umpire, Rinchart; field judge, Smith; head linesman, Teabo; timekeepers, Larsen and Sullivan.

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

In all the electrical heating devices the heat is secured by passing electrical currents through resistance metal. These alloys are not good conductors of electricity; they "resist" its passage and his resistance produces heat in great quantities.

Nearly all the smaller electric heating devices may be connected directly to the lamp socket, but where the cooking is to be done entirely by the mysterious force it is best to install a special heating circuit both for convenience and because the user can secure a better rate for the current consumed in such quantities.

The rates for the electric current vary widely, depending on the cost of generation, competition, etc., so it is impossible to state the exact cost of operating electric heating devices until the rates are known. But with this knowledge, it is possible to calculate running costs in other systems. Catalogues always specify the watt consumption of the various devices because current is sold at so many cents per

SEEK GROUNDS TO PLAY INDIANS

Catholics May Secure Baseball Field for Christmas.

Since the championship soccer game was scheduled for Multnomah Field Christmas day, the big intercollegiate football game for that day between the Catholic Young Men's Club and the Chemawa Indians will be transferred to other grounds, and the clubmen are now dickering with the McCredies for a chance to play it on the baseball grounds at Twenty-fourth and Vaughn streets.

The teams are evenly matched and they played such a close game Thanksgiving day there is sure to be lots of enthusiasm over their coming contest. Each team averages 164 pounds.

The Chemawa aggregation is composed of Indians who have listened to the Government's summons for higher education, and take especially to the great college game. Coach Fleming, formerly with Nebraska University, has accomplished marvels in developing the redskins' play, and with the assistance of their remarkable endurance has turned out a team that fights to the last ditch. Chemawa has many victories this season, among those they have defeated being: Pacific University, Fort Stevens, Catholic Club, U. of O., Second and O. A. C. Second elevens. Watkins, a veteran, has returned to school, and will play at halfback. Captain Graham will play the other half, while Quahmalpa will batter the human wall from fullback. Souvenir, who is a member of the Cathlamet tribe, is a student of Mount Pleasant, the Great Carlsale quarterback. Souvenir uses the forward pass in great shape. Smith, La Chapel, Burke, Larsen and Wilson are defending the colors of the training school.

STRONG CHEMAWA TEAM HAS PLAYED A WINNING GAME ALL SEASON



Out by Courtesy Portland Telegram.

Chemawa players in the above picture, from left to right lower row, are: Morrisette, Clark, Quashpama, H. Samuels, Roteman, Walton, Scott, and Mason. Upper row—Williams, E. Lewis, Charles, Jones, Brown French Smoker and Williams.

The Second Indian football team of Chemawa will play the Aloha Athletic club eleven on the Chemawa gridiron Christmas day. The Indian second team is a strong aggregation, and their goal line has only been crossed this season by the first team in practice.

Among the teams defeated by them are the Albany high school, 12 to 0; and the Junction City high school, 26 to 0. They average less than 140 pounds to the man. Morrisette is a 10 second man.

Clark has done the punts in good style, while Lewis holds down quarter and manages the team.

CRACK CHEMAWA INDIAN FOOTBALL SQUAD



(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
 Chemawa, Or., Dec. 19.—The Chemawa
 all squad is working hard for their
 games Christmas day and the day
 Christmas day the second team
 meet the Albina Athletic club on
 Chemawa gridiron and the first
 have several new formations and
 ready for the Catholic club when

they meet them on Multnomah field.
 The Indians are hard workers and it
 is a remarkable fact that Coach Flem-
 ing has not called upon a single sub-
 stitute during the entire season except
 to try him out. They are in excellent
 condition and as the second team is
 quite fast, they keep the first team
 hustling to maintain its supremacy. Big

Joe Dillstrom is a power and when he
 gets the ball he smashes through the
 line for good gains. He is a heavy man
 and a fast man in addition. Portland
 football enthusiasts will form a better
 opinion of the Indian team after next
 Saturday's game.
 In the picture the players, reading
 from left to right are as follows:

Lower row—Queahpalma, P. Burke,
 Dillstrom, Smith, LaChapelle, Majors,
 Samuels. Second row, Lewis, Smoker,
 Graham, Sotter, Minesinger, Bateman,
 Walton, Souvigner. Third row, Morris-
 selt, Brown, Clarke, Scott, Mason,
 Queahmalpa, H. Larsen. Upper row,
 James, Williams, E. Wilson, Williams,
 G. French, and Charles.

CATHOLICS PLAY INDIANS SOON

Both Teams Practice for Saturday's Game.

1908
CHEMAWA, Or., Dec. 22.—Coach Fleming, formerly of Nebraska University, is utilizing every afternoon drilling the redskin squad into the finer points of improved football for the game in Portland with the Catholic Club on Multnomah field, Saturday. The aborigines are clever in the use of the forward pass, delayed pass, quarterback kick and also rely on straight football. Souvenir, the quarterback, is a student of Mount Pleasant, the former Carlisle star, and is proficient in directing deceiving plays. Smith, the Carlisle center, will strengthen the line. He is built on the plan of a giant and is broad shouldered. La Chapel and Majors are active as guardsmen; big Joe Dilletrom usually scatters the line at tackle, and would be worthy of opposing Dow Walker; Burke plays the other tackle position. Wilson, the 125-pound right end, is one of the fastest men in running down a punt in the Northwest. The little chieftain literally flies over the field and tackles well and hard. Larsen and Smoker figure in forward passes on the end positions. Captain Graham is a battering ram at right half and attends to the kicking department. Watkins, a veteran of Chemawa, and Scorer, are lively at left half, while Quispalma, the Cold Springs Indian, is a star of high magnitude at fullback.

While the Chemawa squad is practicing every evening, the Catholic clubmen are practicing faithfully for the battle, and will take Custer's stand if the occasion demands. The Albina men are strong players on the defense, and make their opponents hustle to obtain the required yardage. Captain Jack Eatch, Earl Hall and Harry Gianelli are capable of advancing the oval in the offensive part of the playing. Eatch is one of the season's stars. He carries the ball dashingly, is quick to size up a weak spot and observes the situation without delaying the game. Gianelli was with Bunker Hill last season, and previous to that played a season in California. Like Eatch, he is a strong defensive player and reinforces the line. Earl Hall is one of the grittiest backfield men playing in the Northwest. Hall has been injured in every game he has participated in this season, but pluckily continues to play. His eye was the recipient of one of the Multnomah giants' feet that is causing him worry. Rich Barr and Lawrence Dueber played marvelous ball in the line. Koch, the Dakota collegian, has made a decided hit with the club members and will alternate at fullback and end in Saturday's game.

Coach Kennedy is urging his men to keep in condition and to commence to score in the early stages of the game.

Tickets will be placed on sale Thursday.

WARRIORS TO HAVE

DO YOU KNOW WHERE INDIAN IS?

Important Survivor of Wapato Lake Group Sought by Scientist.

CHEMAWA, Or., Oct. 29.—(To the Editor.)—I should like to obtain your assistance in locating a certain Indian individual whom I need in connection with my ethnological studies carried on in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution.

As you may probably know, I have been engaged for the last four years in collecting for the Smithsonian Institution, all historical, linguistic and ethnological data that are available of the Indian tribes of Oregon. I am trying this year to collect such data of the Kalapuya Indians. The Kalapuya Indians were in former days by far the most powerful and numerous tribe of Oregon. Their possessions extended from the Cascade Mountains to the Coast Range, and they claimed all territory lying between Portland and the Impqua River.

A good number of our present geographical terms within this territory are of native Kalapuya origin. Thus, Wapato Lake, Yamhill, Santiam, Chemeketa, Chemawa, Yonkala, Luckiamute, and many others are Indian terms taken from the Kalapuya language. The Kalapuya Indians were divided into about ten distinct groups, whose dialects, while undoubtedly related, possess sufficient marks of differentiation to justify a separate study.

At the present time there are hardly more than five or six Indians left, living chiefly on the Grand Ronde Reservation, who are still able to converse in their own native language and who can still remember some of their native traditions. I have seen all of these, obtaining from them all the information at their disposal. It is absolutely necessary for me to obtain information as to the whereabouts of Louis Kenoyer, also called Conoyer, who is the sole survivor of a very important group known as the Wapato Lake, or Affakati Indians. He has been reported at different times to be in Portland, Salem, Independence and North Yakima. If any readers of The Oregonian happen to know his whereabouts they will confer a great favor upon me by communicating with me at once. LEO J. FRACHTENBERG.

Interview With St. Peter.

St. Peter—What was your occupation on earth? Spirit—Robber. St. Peter—Ice, coal or gas?

INDIAN TREATY NOT UPHELD

Quinaults Find They Cannot Fish Without License.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Oct. 3.—(Special.)—The old Government treaty with the Quinault tribe, negotiated by Major Isaac I. Stevens, who later became first Governor of Washington, in which the Indians ceded their land in exchange for hunting and fishing privileges, does not operate to allow them to catch salmon without licenses, Judge Claypool of the Thurston-Mason Superior Court has decided.

In the test case brought by Pete Williams, a member of the tribe, against the state of Washington, Judge Claypool holds that the state game laws take precedence over the treaty.

NAME CHINOOK HAD INDIAN DERIVATION

WARM WIND THAT EATS UP THE STORM IN OREGON HAD PECULIAR ORIGIN YEARS AGO.

What is a chinook wind? This question is often asked by recent arrivals from the eastern states to whom the name has no meaning. Webster defines it thus:

"A warm westerly wind from the country of the Chinooks sometimes experienced on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in Montana and the adjacent territory."

Webster might have added that it is experienced all along the Pacific coast, particularly in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, where the warm breezes originate and have their greatest effect. And he also might have stated they are of frequent occurrence on the east slope of the Rocky mountains, where, in a few hours, they have been known to wipe out snow covering the entire landscape to the depth of two or more feet. In midwinter a chinook is likely to occur over there and soon change the most frigid weather into springlike days, says the Portland Telegram.

Chinook is the name of a tribe of Indians formerly living in Washington. The name also refers to a jargon of words which were readily understood by Indians of every tribe on the Coast.

Relative to what a chinook wind is, District Forecaster E. A. Beals gives this definition:

"It is a wind passing over a mountain. When it descends on the opposite slope

NEW NEZ PERCE CHIEF.

Gilbert Williams Now Heads Old Chief Joseph's Band.

The new chief of the Nez Perce Indians and the successor of Chief Joseph is Gilbert Williams, who in his tribal costume presents the appearance of a warrior of the olden time. In one respect, however, his appearance differs from that of members of his tribe at the time when they first encountered the French. He wears no ring in



CHIEF GILBERT WILLIAMS.

his nose, as his ancestors did. It was this custom which led the French to give them their name, Nez Perce, "Pierced Nose." They are the leading tribe of Shaphtian stock and call themselves "Shaphtin," but were known as "Chopunnish" to some of the neighboring tribes. They formerly roamed over a large section of eastern Washington and Oregon and central Idaho, and the explorers Lewis and Clark traversed their territory in 1805.

HOME CREDITS CONTINUE

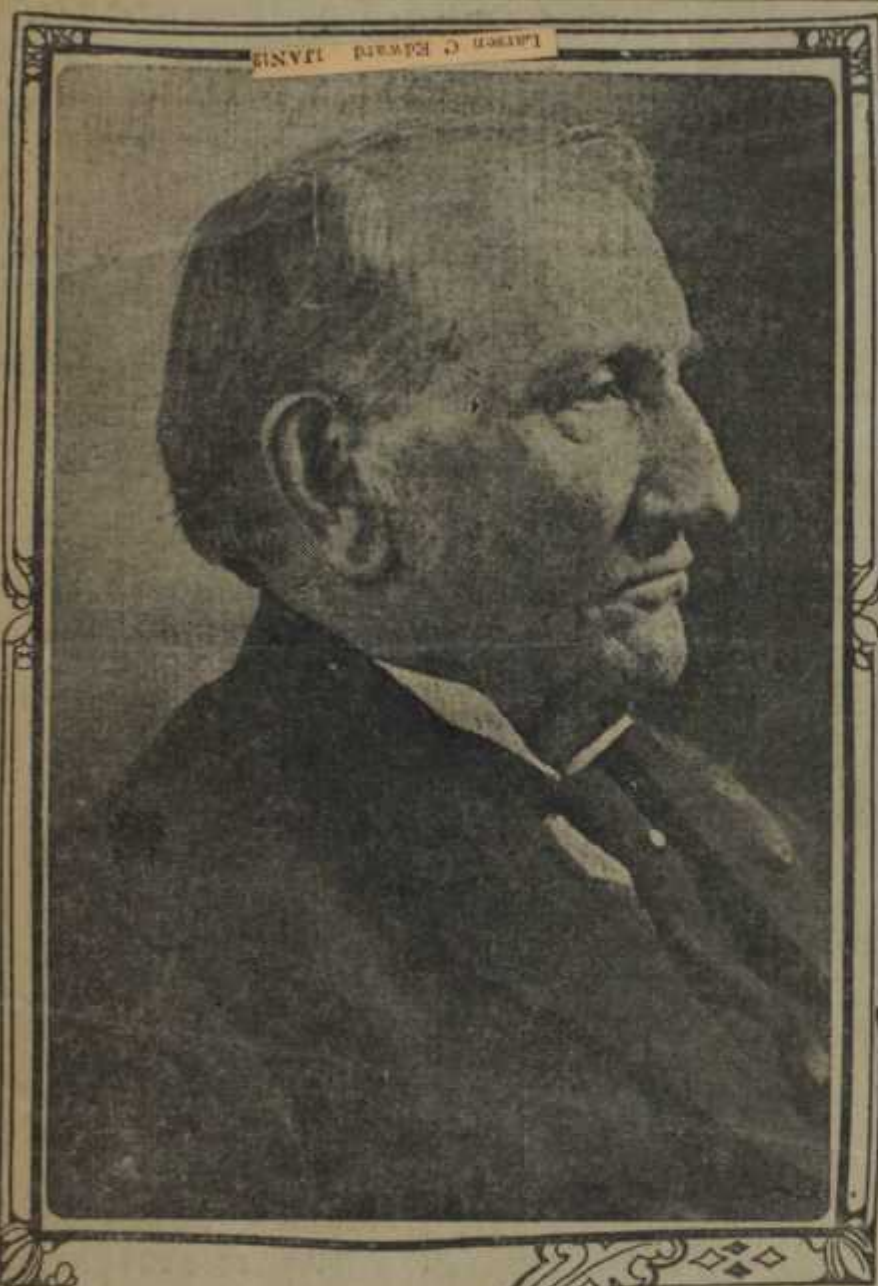
Buena Vista Schools to Retain System of Success in Past.

BUENA VISTA, Or., Oct. 17.—(Special.)—The schools of this place have commenced the year's work and the Home Credit System, tried out during the past two terms with much success, has been continued for the present term. This plan gives the pupils credit for work done outside of school hours.

Other districts in Polk County have seen the good results and will this Fall commence the system. The plan was first tried out in the Spring Valley School in the eastern part of the county, under A. L. O'Reilly, now in Lane County.

Clackston Thief Sentenced.

"FATHER OF CARLISLE" IS SORRY WE DIDN'T BEFRIEND INDIANS LONG TIME AGO



GENERAL R. H. PRATT.

"The contact of peoples is the best of all education," declares General R. H. Pratt. "Father of Carlisle Indian School," and really father of the non-reservation school idea for Indian education throughout the United States, who is a Portland visitor today.

This is the essential thought of the policy which represents General Pratt's life work. He instituted it in 1875, when 74 wild Western Indians with long records for rapine and murder, were chosen from the Western tribes under orders of General Phil Sheridan, and sent to a Florida fortress for incarceration. As the benign "jailer" of this unamed band, General Pratt, then a Lieutenant in the Regular Army, conceived the thought that the Indian had many splendid qualities, including strong mental powers, if permitted to mingle with the Caucasian race freely and fully. Instead of shackling the cut-throat aggregation, where probably every hand reeked with white man's blood, he converted the band to the

most peaceful, industrious and safe body of Indians known to the American continent up to that time, taught them to guard themselves, armed and drilled them, inspired them to work in the fields of the adjacent country, educated all, and planted the precepts of civilization so deeply in their breasts that when the time arrived for the "prisoners" to be offered return home, a large number volunteered to remain away from the tribes and to stay with the whites.

General Pratt is an old man today, as he visits Portland, but his work is not yet finished. It was he who conducted the first Indians to Hampton's Institute, from the Florida "prison." He is the same man chosen soon afterward to take charge of the Carlisle Barracks, in the Cumberland Valley, of Pennsylvania, where 147 Indian children were gathered from the tribes of the far West, and the great Carlisle Indian School was established, where more than 1000 Indian youths and maids are

(Concluded on Page 10.)

FATHER OF CARLISLE.

(Continued from First Page.)

in constant course of instruction. From this nucleus 25 non-reservation schools have been established in other parts of the country, all seeking to establish the Pratt idea, that the Indian must be placed in the environments of that civilization which he is asked to accept, and be removed during his educational and formative days from tribal and repressive conditions. His work, which merits a monument from Indians and their friends, has been for the cause which the still alert and vigorous educator expressed to Frances E. Willard some years ago, in the following words: "There are about 260,000 Indians in the United States. There are 3700 counties. I would divide them up in the proportion of about nine Indians to a county, and find them homes and work among our people. That would solve the knotty problem in three years time, and there would be no more an 'Indian Question.'"

General Pratt has just visited Chamawa Indian School, which was the second important non-reservation school opened, following the Carlisle success. He follows every development in Indian work closely. All efforts at perpetuating the reservation school and tribal segregation he deprecates, even though this work finds support by the churches and other influences seeking to gain selfish preponderance.

"If from the beginning," declared General Pratt today, "the Indians had been recognized as men, encouraged and helped by us to come in contact with the best of our people freely, that in itself would have made them English-speaking, useful citizens long ago. If that contact had been along the same high lines of liberal education and training in our industries, business and social life our best citizens receive, they would today be aligned with our best citizens. If that contact had been with our lowest population, limited by meager education and industrial training, their citizenship would be on that plane."

Referring to his illustration which he used to Miss Willard several years ago, when he urged placing the Indians throughout the country for close personal contact with the best of the American people, the General continued:

"I know by a multitude of experiences, some of these with the toughest Indian character, that this is both practical and practicable, and that all Indians placed thus in good surroundings for three years would understand and be speaking English, be sufficiently useful to locate among our people successfully, and that the barriers of language and the disabilities of prejudice and uselessness would be practically removed. I know that if properly environed, they would imbibe sufficient knowledge, industry and interest in our affairs to enable them to get on as a very part of our people, and that they could, from that on, reasonably aspire to the best there is in our American life. If during this experience all had educational privileges, they would come to desire more, and, under the opportunities our country opens to all aliens, they could and would go on of themselves to higher things."

General Pratt's connection with the Indian problem began in 1867, when he was sent to the Southwest to aid in keeping the restless tribesmen on or near their agencies. He took part in the severe measures pressed by General Sheridan to round up the hostiles. Then when the worst 74 of the numerous leaders of all the Western tribes were being chosen for imprisonment in Florida, General Pratt was one of the agencies of Governmental retribution. He was given custody of the prisoners in their 140-mile wagon journey to railroads, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and also conducted the party on the longer journey from Kansas to the old Spanish fort near St. Augustine,

EVENING TELEGRAM

When the prison had been prepared, the chief tried to commit suicide en route, another jumped from a car window and was shot to death, and the whole party of prairie and mountain boys were in the last stages of dejection when they reached their destination.

was for inspiring this forlorn band of alien warriors with the desire of industry and peace that General Pratt was of national prominence, and led to the officials of the Government clothing him with the powers which later led to establishment of Carlisle. The veteran disapproves the ornamental and impracticable in the educational course, but seeks first of all to make the Indians feel that he is a citizen unit of the country, who is to cast his lot fully and equally with the mass of other people who are being assimilated for creation of the new nation and new race.

General Pratt, who has been spending a few days in Portland, leaves this afternoon on the Rose City for San Francisco. He was accompanied here by his daughter, Mrs. Guy LeRoy Stevens, who lives at Palo Alto, California, the seat of the Leland Stanford University.

CHALCRAFT MAY KEEP HIS PLACE

His Assistant Blamed for the Trouble Making and May Not Be Retained.

Records of Superintendent Found Correct—Justified in Whipping Pupils.

Investigator of Indian School Controversy Makes Report—No Evidence of Misuse of Funds—Will Probably Be Restored to Duty—Charges Generally Sustained Against Campbell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Commissioner Valentine expects to make a recommendation to the secretary of the interior this week in the Chemawa Indian school controversy, which, if approved by the secretary, will close the case. Valentine's recommendation will be based upon the report of Special Inspector Holcombe, who made a personal investigation into the charges and interchanges against Superintendent Chalcraft and Assistant Superintendent Campbell.

The charges against Chalcraft were negligence and maladministration, disregard of religious regulations, tipping girl pupils, carelessness in handling funds and permitting immoral activities among pupils. The charges against Campbell were irregularities in financial matters, whipping girl pupils, loyalty to his superior officer and activity in politics.

Regarding Chalcraft, the report of Holcombe sustains the charges of whipping girls, but it is said his action is perhaps justifiable; that he was diligent in money matters, but there was found no relation between his personal account and the official accounts. The other charges are not sustained.

The Holcombe report sustains generally the charges against Campbell and states that in the cabal started by Campbell, he and his wife, Clerk Nichols and others expected to discredit Chalcraft.

Holcombe recommends Chalcraft

be relieved from suspension and restored to duty, and that Campbell, his wife and Clerk Nichols be removed. He suggests that Chalcraft, after the restoration to duty, be transferred. It is believed certain that Valentine will make a similar recommendation to the secretary of the interior.

CHALCRAFT BACKED BY SALEM PEOPLE

Board of Trade Adopts Resolution Urging His Retention at Chemawa.

[Telegram Coast Special.]
SALEM, Or., Aug. 10.—In a resolution adopted by the Salem Board of Trade last evening, Superintendent Chalcraft, of the Chemawa Indian School, received the unanimous indorsement of that body, and it was recommended that the superintendent be reinstated in the service, with his record cleared of the charges instigated by subordinates at the school, resulting in a departmental investigation of his actions, and that he be retained at Chemawa permanently.

During the general discussion at the meeting, the Board commended the action of the Southern Pacific and passed a resolution condemning criticism of the company. The Board also appointed a committee to secure the names of 500 Salem people who will agree to make the required number for a reduced rate to and from the Astoria Centennial for a special train which will be secured for Salem day, August 17.

CHALCRAFT IS AT CHEMAWA AGAIN

Superintendent Is Reinstated After Charges Against Him Fail.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 8.—After a prolonged investigation of charges of cruelty and inefficiency preferred by

Assistant Superintendent Campbell, of the Chemawa Indian Training School, against his chief, Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft, the result of which caused the latter official's temporary suspension from service last April, the Government officials last night re-instated Superintendent Chalcraft, withdrawing all further proceedings against him.

Superintendent Chalcraft was charged with being cruel to the students of the school and not capable of filling the position of superintendent. The charges were preferred by Assistant Superintendent Campbell, and the Government ordered the suspension of Mr. Chalcraft. When the investigation had been completed, and rumors of censure for Assistant Superintendent Campbell came from Washington, the latter resigned his position suddenly, and, failing to find any evidence tending to show that the charges against the superintendent were true, the investigators now reinstate Mr. Chalcraft without prejudice. Owing to the fact that the assistant superintendent's position is under civil service rules, it is not known as yet who will fill the vacancy.

CAMPBELL DID IT, CHALCRAFT HINTS, CAMPBELL DENIES

Whipping of Girls Conceded But Punishments Drew No Blood, Says Chalcraft; Dr. Skitt Accused.

[Salem Bureau of The Journal.]
SALEM, Or., April 24.—Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft of the Chemawa Indian School, though refusing to make any direct statement, intimates strongly that the charges preferred against him, and placed before Commissioner Valentine of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the interior department at Washington were inspired by W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent at Chemawa, who he says desires the position held now by Mr. Chalcraft. Campbell has been assistant superintendent at Chemawa for nearly 13 years, twice the number of years that Chalcraft has been employed there, and prior to his employment at Chemawa was at Carlisle.

Campbell on other hand strongly denies that he preferred a charge of any kind against Chalcraft. He says he merely answered "Yes" or "No" to questions put to him by Commissioner Valentine when he was called to Washington by that official recently and then only reluctantly and not until after the commissioner commanded him, as his superior officer, to speak. The commissioner would allow no explanation, he said.

The charges were made officially by Dr. Mark S. Skiff of this city and others who own property in the vicinity of the Chemawa school and who got their information from various officials and employes at the institution. Chalcraft's explanation of Dr. Skiff's activity in the matter is that Dr. Skiff was at the head of an alleged wood combine entered into by farmers in the vicinity of the school, which, he says, attempted to hold up the institution for excessive prices for fuel. Mr. Chalcraft refused to buy wood for fuel a year or so ago and purchased coal, which is said by Dr. Skiff to have cost the government in one year \$4000 more than the regular cost would have been for wood for fuel bought from farmers of the vicinity.

Mr. Chalcraft does not deny whipping the girls, nor does he deny the general charges made, but does emphatically deny that he drew blood on any of the girls and says that the punishment was a very light one. Although the girls cried during the punishment, he says they laughed about it afterwards and made light of the performance.

Chalcraft yesterday went to Mrs. M. E. Thelie, matron at the institution, and asked her if it was true that he had beaten girls until blood flowed from their backs, and Mrs. Thelie assured him it was not, but girls present during the interview between Mrs. Thelie and Superintendent Chalcraft after Mr. Chalcraft had gone insisted that Mrs. Thelie knew it was true and that she should have told Chalcraft so.

Superintendent Chalcraft also says Mr. Campbell once whipped a girl at Chemawa during his absence. Mr. Campbell does not deny this accusation, but says that the girl whipped at that time was three quarters negro and one quarter Indian, that it is a bad combination and that the girl attacked the matron on the occasion for which she was punished and seriously injured her, almost scratching the matron's eyes out. Her name was Clara Reed and Mr. Campbell invites comparisons between the girl whipped by him and the ones whipped by Mr. Chalcraft. Clara Reed now resides at Portland.

Mr. Chalcraft points to this whipping as having the desired effect and agrees with Mr. Campbell that the girl could have been subdued probably in no other manner. That is his excuse also for whipping grown up girls who broke the regulations last October by leaving the institution one Saturday afternoon without escort and without permission.

CHALCRAFT GETS ONE OF CHOICE POSITIONS

Will Become Head of Indian Boys' School Near Oklahoma City.

[Telegram Coast Special.]

SALEM, Or., Jan. 11.—Superintendent Edwin L. Chalcraft, who has been at the head of the Chemawa Indian Training School since the resignation of former Superintendent Potter, about seven years ago, and who was last Summer exonerated from charges brought against him after a thorough investigation had been made by a special agent of the Indian Office, will have as good a position after leaving Chemawa as the one he gives up here.

He was reinstated after the charges were found to be groundless, and later, by mutual arrangement, it was decided that he should be given another place, but he was held at the head of Chemawa until another superintendent could be assigned to the place.

He has even been tendered the superintendency of the Jones Indian School in Oklahoma, a school for boys of the Choctaw Nation, held by well-informed persons in the Indian educational department to be one of the most desirable appointments in the service. The school is located near Oklahoma City, in one of the most pleasant portions of that state. The place carries with it less difficulties than almost any other Indian School in the United States, and it is understood Mr. Chalcraft, a veteran in the Indian School work will accept the place, assuming charge as soon as his successor at Chemawa can come here.

H. E. WADSWORTH TO SUCCEED CHALCRAFT

Chemawa Gets New Head and Present Superintendent Goes to Other School.

[Special to The Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Indian office has decided to appoint Harry E. Wadsworth as superintendent of the Chemawa Indian School at Salem, to succeed Edwin L. Chalcraft, who will be given a position in service elsewhere. Wadsworth has been superintendent of the Shoshone agency and school, Wyoming, for the past 10 years, and regarded by the Indian Office as one of the best superintendents in the service. The transfer of Superintendent Chalcraft was decided upon at the conclusion of the controversy regarding the Chemawa school, which resulted in the dismissal from the service of Assistant Superintendent Campbell and other changes.

When informed by long-distance telephone of the change in the superintendency of the Chemawa Indian School this morning, Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft said that he had not received the notice but had expected a change for some weeks. He stated that Superintendent H. E. Wadsworth of the Shoshone school, was one of the ablest men in the Indian educational work in the West, and would be a valuable man at Chemawa. So far as his own fortunes were concerned, Mr. Chalcraft said, he was satisfied that the place to be assigned to him would be satisfactory. He said that the change had been decided upon some time ago, but the controversy of last Summer was settled, when he was exonerated from all charges made against him by subordinates. He stated that he was able to fix the time when the change would be made, as both officials affected will have considerable work in closing up the affairs in their respective positions before they can take up their

Sorry Plight of Siletz Indians Cited in Appeal To Government for Aid

1930
Toledo, Or., Nov. 29.—Hoping that their Happy Hunting Grounds soon to come will not be held in trust for them and that they will no longer be crowded onto a reservation and forced to assume an existence not conducive to their enjoyment and welfare, the few remaining old tribal Indians of the Siletz reservation are appealing to the government to cut the bands of red tape and either sell or buy about four sections of Indian timber lands now held in trust by the government and recently advertised for sale, but appraised so high that practical timber companies, while desiring the timber, could not afford to purchase it. They could buy adjoining privately owned timber cheaper.

The old Indians (many of them unable to work), cut off from former government subsistence, need help. The white man, with his modern methods and lust for sport, has taken from the Indian the abundance of fish from the streams and the wild game from the woods. The younger generation of Indians has developed into poor caretakers of their elders. Victims, also, of the "buy on time" tendency of the present age, and the opportunity to mortgage their land, old Indians as well as the younger generation, have got into debt, losing their lands and equities without realizing much from them.

IMMEDIATE SALE URGED

In appraising the Indian timber lands the government methods take into consideration cordwood and small trees, as well as the marketable timber, and, even when appraised on a low basis, the waste product on Lincoln county timber lands, located miles from settlement where there is no market for such products, increased the price of such areas to a point that practical lumbermen cannot buy.

The necessity of immediate sale of these timber lands is emphasized in their petition to the government, now being prepared by Attorney G. B. McCluskey of Toledo. In that timber companies are now operating in the area wherein the Indian lands are located and will buy now but not later when their operations are finished in the area, and, furthermore, that as the timber is cut around these Indian lands the fire hazard threatens each year, particularly in

seasons such as those of the last two years, the total destruction of these valuable tracts.

Within a few years the reality of Indian life on the Siletz reservation will have become legendary history. Ten years ago the Indians were much in evidence there, the government maintained an active agency, the 18-acre government reservation plot was kept in order, the buildings painted, the Indian agent and his assistants handling the dispensation of funds for succor, of advice in the care and handling of their properties and of medical assistance to the ailing, were indicative of the government's and the white man's responsibility to the red man.

DOCTOR STANDS BY

Suddenly, almost as a bombshell from a clear sky, the former wards, who were taught through long years of tutoring to look to the government for assistance, now find themselves on their own resources, with what they have had gone and what they still have held inaccessible to them by government red tape. The only semi-government official remaining on the reservation is the veteran physician, Dr. F. M. Carter, who, like the Indians he has served so long, is, as yet, not a recipient of government recognition for his past and present services by adequate provision for his few remaining years. Weathered and bent, he lives alone in one of the dilapidated government buildings, still charitably administering to the medical needs of his remaining Indian tillicums from the remnants of a government medical dispensary.

Other of the Siletz reservation buildings are now being wrecked, and shortly the land and remaining buildings will be offered for sale and the Siletz reservation will have added another sad page to America's book of Indian history.

INDIANS' FRIEND TAKEN BY DEATH

Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, of
Tulalip Reservation, Passes
Away in Seattle.

FUNERAL FOR TUESDAY.

Well-Known Physician Was Gifted
Student of Red Man's Lan-
guage and Customs.

By EDMOND S. MEANY.

The Indians of Puget sound have lost their best friend. Dr. Charles M. Buchanan is dead. They will be shocked at the sad and sudden news. Men, women and children of many tribes will mourn. They knew him best and loved him most. Many sons and many snaws will come and go before they all realize that their true friend has really gone to the other world. Countless white people will also be saddened by the sudden news. They have long admired the devoted and self-sacrificing service of this physician, agent and teacher of the Indians.

Six weeks ago his only child, Louise E. Buchanan, a teacher in the Everett schools, was stricken with a severe case of scarlet fever. Mrs. Buchanan hastened to her place of quarantine to give a mother's care. Dr. Buchanan at his post of duty at Tulalip was overwhelmed with care in addition to this affliction in his own family. There were very severe cases of pneumonia in the school hospital and a case of small pox had developed on the reservation requiring the establishment of quarantine and vaccination. Under this stress of work and worry there developed the need of surgical attention for himself arising in the first place from an ulcerated tooth. Just as his wife and daughter were being released from quarantine in Everett he hastened to Seattle and submitted himself to an operation. He did not survive. The end coming at 12:30 a. m. Sunday at the Columbus sanitarium. Besides the wife and daughter there survive one brother, Edwin Buchanan, and three sisters, Mrs. Henry Milburn, Mrs. Ella Kemp Jones and Mrs. Robert Akers, all of Washington, D. C.

Born in Virginia.

Charles Milton Buchanan was born in Alexandria, Va., near Washington, D. C., October 11, 1865. His parents were James Buchanan and Mrs. Emma (Eldred) Buchanan. Soon after finishing his medical education he moved to what proved to be his great field of work on Puget sound.

The Indians in this part of the country are thoroughly familiar with the name of Buchanan. The Point Elliott (Muckilteo) treaty, by which they ceded all the lands from Seattle to the British line, was signed on January 22, 1855, but was not proclaimed until April 11, 1855, and was thus announced by President Buchanan. In 1889 Dr. Edwin Buchanan was transferred from the Grand Ronde reservation to be the physician at the Tulalip reservation. In 1894 this physician was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, who had remained there ever since.

At first he performed the duties of physician only, but as the government reduced the number of officers and employes in the Indian service, his duties were increased until he became superintendent of the school and reservation at Tulalip and also of such other reservations on Puget sound as Squamish, Swinomish and Lummi. The hospital at Tulalip and the scattered sick continued to command his time and skill as a physician, the schools received his careful supervision and the many other duties made his life a full and strenuous one.

In the Tulalip Indian school he developed so much of a success at democratic or self-government that he was invited to Washington city to explain the work to agents assembled from many other reservations. His work was so much appreciated that he was promoted to a position in the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kan. He did not remain there long. The Indian boys and girls at Tulalip wrote him pleading letters to come back. Their school was running down and they wanted him. His request to be returned was granted.

Sawmill Was Operated.

One of the oldest sawmills on Puget sound is the water power mill at Tulalip. Dr. Buchanan, with his skilful Indian colleague, William Ehelton, rebuilt the mill and made of it a fine element of industrial education as well as a source of materials for bridges, walks, fences and buildings.

Many efforts were made to sell whisky to the Indians and to secure their lands. Dr. Buchanan fought all such. He organized courts with Indian judges and policemen who were very effective in most cases. When schemers sought to remove this champion of right from his post the Indian commissioner at Washington was shown by many letters from prominent people that Dr. Buchanan's unselfish work was appreciated and ought not to be hindered by such plotters.

The most famous character in the memory of the Snohomish Indians is the missionary, Father Eugene Chirouse. Dr. Buchanan greatly admired the character. When the Indian Sentinel, official organ of the Catholic Indian missions, proposed to issue a Chirouse number of the magazine, Dr. Buchanan wrote most of the historical articles. Those articles are valuable for their substance and they overflow with appreciation of the unselfish services of the missionary. The editor of the magazine said:

"It will be noted that the most important articles of this issue have been contributed by Dr. Charles M. Buchanan, United States Indian superintendent at Tulalip, Wash. The Indian Sentinel appreciates deeply this first contribution from an Indian superintendent. Dr. Buchanan is not a Catholic, but he has dealt out even-handed justice in the administration of Indian affairs in his jurisdiction. His articles prove him to be an unbiased thinker and writer."

Dr. Buchanan was the author of many articles in magazines and newspapers, nearly all of them based on studies among the Indians. The Courier of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo., published his "Medical Customs of Snohomish." Short stories published a number of Indian legends which he had collected. Before the Washington Philological Association he read a paper on "Dialectic Variants of the Nisqually Root Stock," which was published in the Washington Historical Quarterly. The latter publication

carried a number of other articles by him.

He was by far the most gifted student of the Snohomish language and customs. The Indians themselves were surprised at his knowledge. They could not see how he acquired so much. One of his early tutors was an Indian whom he had appointed a judge. David Te-Use told the doctor about a plant the Indians had used for food. The doctor showed much interest. The Indian slipped away and returned in the evening with an armful of the plants. He had traveled twenty-four miles. The doctor sat down and devoted hours that evening to the first lesson in botany for Te-Use. Other lessons followed and when the doctor went to visit the sick, Te-Use went along. His many questions were answered and he also answered questions from the doctor. That was one of the many ways in which the doctor accumulated folklore language and knowledge of his adopted people.

The Tulalip Indian school is one of the cleanest and best managed institutions of the kind in the United States. It is the best monument to Dr. Buchanan. A few years ago, in an evening reverie, the doctor thought aloud:

"When the end comes, if these people think of me as tenderly as they do of Father Chirouse, my life shall not have been in vain."

Funeral services will be held at Manning's undertaking parlors, Eleventh avenue and East Olive street, Tuesday at 2 p. m. Dr. Buchanan's boyhood friend, Rev. Edgar M. Rogers, of Everett, will conduct the services.

NEW POST REFUSED

W. P. Campbell, of Chemawa
Indian School, Resigns.

VETERAN DECLINES CHANGE

Assistant Superintendent 30 Years
in Service, Quits and May Make
Portland His Home—Chalcraft
to Be Transferred.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 31.—(Special).—After passing 30 years in the Indian service, during which time he has experienced many narrow escapes from death in Montana's Indian days, W. P. Campbell, one of the veterans of the service, today resigned his position as assistant superintendent of the Chemawa Indian school to take effect at once.

Though no details have been given out yet by Supervisor Higgins, now in charge of the school, it has been made known that Mr. Campbell has been transferred outside of Oregon, and that he has declined to accept the new position, and resigned.

Mr. Higgins declines to say what orders have been received for Mr. Chalcraft, who has been superintendent of the school for the last two or three years, though it is definitely known that he, also, is to be transferred. It is probable that he will be reinstated this week and be sent to some other school in the Northwest territory.

It has been known for some time that the commission of Indian affairs had made a decision to transfer both the superintendent and the secretary at Chemawa as a result of the charges and countercharges filed at Washington against the two officials some months ago.

Mr. Campbell is yet undecided what he will do, though it is said he will remove to Portland to make his permanent residence here.

Mr. Campbell, for several years before coming West, was connected with the Carlisle Indian school and the reservation school at Sisseton, S. D., and is well-known among the officials of the various Indian schools of the country.

GIRLS' PRANKS CAUSE SERIOUS ACCIDENT

CHEMAWA, Or., Jan. 31.—When the Chemawa Indian School lighting plant was compelled to shut down suddenly Monday night, the lights were turned off, and the girls under the head matron, Mrs. Thelax, thought the darkness gave them a chance for some pranks and under its cover they pulled up the long strip of carpet which covers the polished floor of the building. As they did so Mrs. Thelax stepped on it and was thrown to the floor and broke her left arm and hand, and there was a scared lot of girls. Mrs. Thelax is well advanced in years, so the accident is quite serious. She says that this is the fifth time she has had a broken arm or leg.

INDIAN HAS GREAT OPERA VOICE

Charlie Cutter, a Full-Blooded
Alaska Red Man, Believed
to Be Coming Singer.

DISCOVERED BY CHANCE
BY PROFESSOR BOYER

Vocal Attainments Already Notable
and Instructor Thinks He Will Be
Able to Train Aborigine to Sing
in Opera—Attended Indian School.

A full-blooded Indian, a native of Alaska with an unpronounceable name, is the latest musical wonder that Portland will introduce to the world. The prodigy was discovered three years ago by Professor W. H. Boyer, under whose patronage and tutelage the descendant of the primeval race has developed a wonderful voice.

Ambitious hopes are entertained for the future of this vocal marvel. Possessed of a voice which is pronounced by critics to be capable of marvelous attainments, and of an absorbing love of music, this young aborigine is being prepared for a career vastly different from that of any other of his people.

"Dookh-hok-kharokh" is the nearest approach to the English pronunciation of the name that was bestowed upon him by his guttural-voiced Alaskan relatives. However, Christian missionaries who penetrated the wilderness to the north weren't able to master the sound and called him Charley Cutter.

Charley was a member of the Havesis, who, with the Eagles, have for many years been a predominating tribe. As a child he was taught the weird traditions of his people and instructed in the peculiar music. With the strange instruments of the race he became known of all the tribes, and was indeed more than a Beethoven to his people.

It was over six years ago that the young Indian first met a band of itinerant missionaries. From them he learned of the great country to the south and of the wonderful strains that were taught there. And he heard from them the first cadences of the music of an educated people. Instantly he realized that it was for that he had longed through all his life, and he determined to visit that country. Leaving his people, he came to Oregon six years ago,

and entered the Chemawa Indian school. He soon became prominently identified with the musical interests of the institution.

It was while the Chemawa Indian band was playing at Chautauqua at Gladstone park that Professor Boyer "found" the Indian. He was playing a cornet in the band, and in the course of the program sang once or twice. Professor Boyer took charge of him at once. Since that time Cutter has been constantly under Boyer's care and has made won-



Charley Cutter.

derful advance in acquiring a musical education. Already he has received flattering offers for vaudeville engagements, but his patron has refused, firm in the belief that his protégé will fulfill his ambitions in an operatic career.

Cutter was born at Shushan, Alaska, 28 years ago. Under the direction of his patron he has filled many private engagements in Portland and has achieved a more than local reputation. So far as is known he is the only Indian in the history of the race who has shown evidence of musical genius.

CHEMAWA CLOSES WITH EXERCISES

FOUR COMPANIES COMPETE IN
CONTEST DRILL AND COM-
PANY A WINS.

The graduating exercises of the Indian school at Chemawa were completed yesterday, and were attended by a large number of people from this city. At the close of the exercises the battalion gave a dress parade for the pleasure of the visitors, and put up a splendid exhibition drill, accompanied by the noted Chemawa Indian band.

This was followed by a competitive drill by the four companies of the battalion, all officered by students of the school. The contest was for possession of a large cup, which is to become the permanent property of the company winning it three times. Company A, commanded by First Lieutenant Kress, was successful yesterday, making the second time this company has received the award. The other companies came out in the competition as follows: B company, second; C company, third, and D company fourth.

The first two companies were armed with the old-fashioned Springfield rifles and the other two were without arms. D company is composed of youngsters too small to carry a rifle, but they put up a splendid drill and were officered by boys no larger than themselves.

Major Hall, a former United States army officer, and an excellent disciplinarian, has charge of the military department of the school and is doing splendid work there. He is a splendid officer, just in the prime of life, who retired from the army to engage in private business, and who still has military aspirations.

The contest was judged by the officers of Company M of this city, who appeared in uniform, assisted by U. G. Boyer.

THE INDIANS ARE HERE

THIRTY-SEVEN STUDENTS OF THE
CHEMAWA INDIAN SCHOOL AR-
RIVE TO PLAY MUSIC AND
BASEBALL FAIR WEEK.

SEVERAL FAMOUS INDIAN ATH-
LETES ARE WITH DELEGATION
AND EXHIBIT WAS BROUGHT
FOR THE FAIR.

The Chemawa Indian school band and baseball team arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Ronoke from Portland, coming to appear here during fair week. The Indian boys are in charge of W. P. Campbell, assistant superintendent at the school, and Dr. Edward Lawrence, the school physician.

In the aggregation of musicians and ball players are thirty-seven members, all Indian boys from the Chemawa school. Their ages range from 14 years to over 20, the average age of the boys being in the neighborhood of 17 years. Twelve of the visitors form the baseball team, while

there are about thirty-five musicians in the band, some of the musicians playing baseball.

Together with the Indian students an exhibit of articles made at the Indian school was brought here and this morning work will be commenced on putting in the exhibit at the pavilion, which will occupy a space to the left of the entrance to the midway. The exhibit consists of harness, carpenter work, sewing, tailoring, and in fact every branch of the trades taught at the school with the exception of exhibits from the disbursement and engineering department.

The boys composing the band will not appear here publicly until Monday night. It is expected, but in the meantime the baseball team will be playing at South park, furnishing much excitement for the ball fans. The first game of the baseball series will be played this afternoon.

The boys of the Indian school have taken up music during their idle hours and all the training which they have received has been while attending Chemawa. After the Indian school became interested in music the government took the matter up and built a concert hall on the school grounds and also furnished the members of the band with instruments and uniforms at a cost of several thousand dollars.

The leader of the band is Charles E. Larsen, an Indian boy, who graduated from the Chemawa Indian

school a few years ago. Since graduating from the school the young man has been employed by the government at the Indian school as musical director and disciplinarian. Mr. Larsen's home is on the Columbia river.

The band boys are all young men, few of them being over 20 years of age, while the youngest member is Jimmy Evans, aged 14 years. The boy has been at the Chemawa school for five years and has devoted much time to the study of the clarinet, which instrument he plays in the band.

While in this city the Indian boys are not under rigid restrictions, nor are they at the school. Superintendent Campbell stated yesterday that when the boys arrived here yesterday morning he told them that they were at liberty to do as they pleased, that they had the freedom of the city and all asked was that they conduct themselves in a gentlemanly manner and report at certain hours which have been set.

The officials who are here with the students state that they will not have the least trouble and that each boy will conduct himself in a manner which will do credit to the school. At Chemawa the rules are not rigid and the students are allowed every possible liberty.

Together with the band and ball team arriving here yesterday are numerous athletes of more than usual

skill. Two men with the ball team have records for the 100 yard dash close to 10 seconds, while several five mile runners with fast records and a man who runs the mile in approximately four minutes and 35 seconds also accompany the band. In addition to these is a student who holds the world's amateur record for the 50 mile run and who is rated among the greatest long distance runners in the world.

It will be of interest to Humboldtites to know that an Indian boy from this county who entered the school but a few years ago, known as Smoker, is rated by the authorities of the school as one of the best athletes they have. The boy is now here with the band and ball team. He won the 155-pound wrestling match from a northern university for his school this year, and is also a track athlete of more than ordinary ability. The officials of the school state that the Humboldt Indian boys who attend Chemawa have a habit of making good and can tell of numerous instances where Humboldt boys have made good records, both in their studies and in school activities.

The band this year will play from the stage, no temporary band stand having been erected at the front of the pavilion above the entrance. The band boys of the Chemawa Indian school in Oregon, will discourse sweet strains for the fair visitors this year.

"DON'T" FOR THE BAND.

Don't be the last one to find the place in the book when the number is announced.

Don't get in a straggling heap when you march.

Don't think your uniform is of more importance than your playing.

Don't think the leader is joking when he appoints evening hours for rehearsal—but be there.

Don't spread out your feet and sit on the edge of the chair. Sit up straight and you will play better music.

Don't think your "best girl" is in the crowd listening to your instrument and play it accordingly.

Don't think you can let your eyes wander all over the country and pay attention to the leader at the same time.

Don't keep the members waiting for you unless it is unavoidable. This is not courteous.

Don't keep tooting on your instrument after the leader has given the signal to play a piece.

Don't put aside your instrument and not practice it until you hear that the band has an engagement and then rush to the band hall expecting to play good music.

Don't play your horn as if you want to batter down the four walls. Remember the days of Jericho have passed.

Don't hesitate about going to rehearsal on account of the weather, but go and see if the other fellow is there.

Don't think the band can't get along without you. If you do, you are mistaken.

Don't forget that a true musician can be a gentleman and add dignity to his calling as well as to the profession of doctor, minister or lawyer.

Mr. Larsen called the band boys out on the parade ground Tuesday evening to drill. Mr. Larsen is determined to have the band up to the top notch and intends to drill them on marching whenever the weather permits.

Tomorrow the Chemawa band will fill its first engagement away from home this season. The band of 24 performers under the leadership of Mr. C. E. Larsen, will be a feature at the Salem horse show and will no doubt acquit themselves creditably.

BAND NOTES.

John Taylor has a broad smile nowadays. Do you know why? Because he will soon have a new helicon bass in the band.

The Band boys held a meeting Sunday morning at the band hall and discussed the band concert and party to be given in the near future.

The band will have at least thirty members when the new instruments come. At present it has twenty-two members, who are supplied with instruments.

The band boys are taking music lessons one by one now. Each one is entitled to half an hour's practice each week. Mr. Larsen is kept busy all week teaching music. There are 30 members just at the present time. Some of them are beginners and are not yet able to play in the band.

FIRST NIGHT IS BIG ONE

BIG HUMBOLODE COUNTY RAILROAD FAIR OPENS TO PUBLIC IN UNPARALLELED SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT.

GOOD ATTRactions IN PAVILION AND ON SKIDWAY AND TUNE-FUL MUSIC PLEASES LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

The Humboldt Railroad fair opened to the public last night. Never before has an exposition held in this city been so perfect in every detail on the opening night as was this year's fair last evening. The pavilion with all its numerous beautiful booths and displays was in apple pie order and nothing was in an unfinished condition.

The Indian band from Chemawa promises to be a great attraction for the fair this year. The Indians, but few of them being over 15 years of age, play classical selections and the raggiest ragtime with equal facility and under the able leadership of Mr. Charles Larson, a Chemawa graduate. The youngsters render good music.

Every selection was greeted with applause from the happy crowd of first "nights."

FAIR DRAWS CROWDS

TODAY IS CITY SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAY AT FAIR WHILE TOMORROW COUNTY STUDENTS WILL BE GUESTS

YOUNG MAN OFFERS TO MARRY GIRL ON STAGE FOR \$100 BUT THE FAIR DIRECTORS ARE DUBIOUS

Tuesday night at the Eureka fair is generally marked by the poor attendance but last night proved a pleasant exception to this general rule. The pavilion being well packed from early in the evening until the inter-building was closed for the night. There was also a large attendance at the pavilion yesterday afternoon.

The Chemawa Indian band has proved a pleasant surprise to many local people who expected to hear some mediocre playing by a lot of half civilized aborigines but who are hearing instead some remarkably fine

selections by a well conducted band composed of perfect gentlemen and capable musicians.

The pavilion attractions, the Ortons and the Peerless Pottery, are fast growing in favor. B. Orton, the up-side down man, does a really remarkably clever act, one worth going a long distance to see, while the other Ortons are equally clever in other stunts.

The Peerless Pottery, although out of tune the first night, are now working to perfection and their aerial casting act is one of the finest attractions ever shown at a local exposition.

BABY SHOW TODAY AT FAIR

Yesterday afternoon the largest crowd in attendance at the Railroad Fair at any time this year thronged the large pavilion and packed it to its utmost capacity. It was country school children's day and the young people from the county, turned out in masses.

Today will be baby day at the pavilion, and this afternoon the annual baby show will be held. Four prizes of \$10 each will be awarded to the infants on exhibit, awards being given for the prettiest baby girl under two years, prettiest boy under two years, heaviest girl and heaviest boy under two years.

This evening the Star of Wasa band will play at the pavilion, giving the Chemawa Indian band boys an opportunity to see the sights of the exposition and a chance to rest, they having been playing every afternoon and evening since the fair opened.

A great feature of the Chemawa band is the playing of director Charles Larson, the gentleman being a splendid solo cornetist.

than a hundred thousand." There was another great cheer as the competitors and others left the stage.

PARADE IS FORMED

The Chemawa Indian band was then withdrawn from the pavilion to head a parade led by the members of the Promotion Committee. The procession was a noisy, lurid one. Hundreds of citizens fell in line, firing off crackers and bombs. Red lights were burned along the way. The band kept insisting that there would "be a hot time in the old town," and there certainly was.

No Fourth of July or other celebration in many years has approached what took place while the procession was moving along Second, E, Third, and F streets. After the procession had passed, the shooting of fireworks and burning of red-fire was continued

Stationer Selmer
Stay in Jones July 4-01
BAND, WALL'S BUILDING, 100 1/2 ADAMS STREET

Too much praise cannot be said of the Indian boys from the training school at Chemawa. Arriving here late in the afternoon from their long drive, 23 miles from the school, the band, after a short rest and some refreshments at the Grand Central hotel gave a concert on the street that lasted for more than half an hour. After the concert they were taken to the picture show operated by the Edison Moving Picture Co. They were up bright an early Saturday morning and marched at the head of the parade, playing patriotic airs. They discoursed music at different places in town throughout the day and till late at night; leaving for the school again early Sunday morning. A great deal of credit is due Bandmaster Charles Larsen for their efficiency in handling music. They are a gentlemanly, well mannered set of boys and will long be remembered by those whom they came in contact with.

The Chemawa Indian band and ball team drove through from the school. They are a well behaved and gentlemanly lot of young men and created a very favorable impression in Stayton.

Indians, Unique Feature.

Thomas J. Pennell, a baritone of Seattle, is versatile and this afternoon he played two cello numbers, "Barousse" and "The Swans" (Saint-Saens). In the auditorium tonight he sang Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers" and "Off to Philadelphia," an old Irish melody by Haynes. His encore was Verdi's "Cannonetta" from Falstaff.

The famous Indian Band is again an attraction at Chautauqua, and Superintendent Chalcraft has charge of the camp on the grounds. The band has 23 musicians, the Indians coming from Alaska, Miami, California, Cathlamet, Spokane, Montana and Pueblo New Mexico. They are a sturdy lot of fellows and add a picturesque touch to the park.

Today Is Music Day.

Today is prominently music day, though it has not been so designated in the program. The afternoon program will be filled entirely by the Knickerbocker quartet. So far these singers have struck the popular fancy and made good on every occasion in which they have appeared.

Too much praise cannot be given the Chemawa Indian band, which has given two concerts daily since the opening. This year the Indian boys have added much to their popularity both on and off the platform. Their "Indian War Dance," which is so often the closing number of their concert, is in great demand, and if the audience is slow in collecting, they come pouring in from every direction the moment the first bar of this weird but stirring music reaches them. It is certainly a drawing card.

The Chemawa Indian Band has never made good to such an extent as it has this year. They are better trained and are a fine, dignified set of young men. They have always enjoyed a well deserved popularity and while there have been personnel changes from time to time it is pleasing to note that as the old ones drop out there are others as talented to take their places.—Portland Journal.

The band is very much missed. But we are glad to know that Mr. Larsen's programs at Chautauqua are so much enjoyed.



OUR BAND.

The Chemaw band, under the direction of Mr. Larsen, has improved remarkably since the beginning of the school year. The regular band is composed of twenty-two performers. Band practice is held twice a week, and individual lessons are given to each member. A second band of nineteen pieces has just been organized and each member is now taking individual lessons, and will have regular band practice as soon as they have advanced to the point where each can carry his part. They are progressing rapidly and the prospects are very favorable for their success.

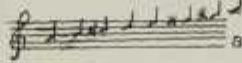


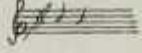
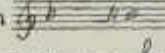
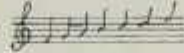


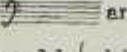


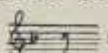



Mr. Larsen is repairing a number of the old band instruments for the use of the new band. Eight new instruments have been ordered and are expected to arrive soon. Both bands are well supplied with music. Mr. Larsen has purchased several pieces of new music for special occasions.

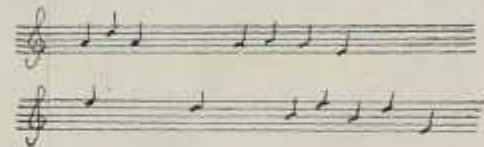
The present system of individual lessons and the organizing of the new band has created a new spirit among some of the older members and they are putting forth extra effort at practice, knowing that it will soon be a question of the "survival of the fittest." Some fine concerts will be given in the band stand as soon as the weather permits and the merits of the band can be judged by the music.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 20.—Charles A. Bender, the great Indian pitcher of the Philadelphia American League club, said today that he has quit playing ball.

Subscribe for the Chemawa American, Twenty five cents per year.

A MUSICAL STORY

He was  and very "populare". She had a  of \flat beauty and was also very . As she was walking down the road with elastic  she saw her lover just coming round a $\#$ ∞ "rapidamente". She was about to tr— to him, when, having taken an  step, he fell \flat to the ground with a f ory. She took a  across the street to  what was the matter, and "inconsolato" prescribed a . He thought her a little off her  and said he was not much hurt, as the ground was ρ and a η would $\{$ him up. In a $\frac{3}{4}$ a policeman coming along his  took \circ and helped him up. With η awry and  a little lame, he ambled on with her "andante". He said he should like to em $\{$ her, and she replied "dolce" that in her  she could not do  him, but that they must appear "grandioso". It was there decided that they should be married soon, and begin house-keeping on a small . To the marriage certificate these  appear:



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"The Violinist" Company
306 Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO

APSHOTS TAKEN ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE CHEMAWA INDIAN-Y. M. C. A. FIFTY-MILE RELAY RACE YESTERDAY.

Y. M. C. A. DEFEATS INDIANS IN RELAY

Race of 50 Miles From Salem Captured by Whites With 11-Minute Margin.

TIME 5 HOURS 14 MINUTES

Booth, Running for Association, Is Man First to Hand Governor's Message to Secretary of Mayor Rushlight.

At 2:34 o'clock yesterday afternoon Tom Booth, a Portland Y. M. C. A. runner, handed George K. McCord, secretary to Mayor Rushlight, a communication from Governor West carried by 18 "Y" athletes over the 50 miles from Salem to Portland, thus signaling the end of the sixth annual relay race between the Y. M. C. A. and the Chemawa Indians, and giving the association men their second consecutive victory over the Indians in the record time of five hours, 14 minutes.

Eleven minutes later, Demmert, the last of the double quintet of Chemawa runners, passed down a lane made through a mass of spectators by motorcycles and an automobile conveying moving picture machines, and the best and fastest race in the history of the dual contests was at an end.

Long before 2 o'clock a crowd of 1500 people gathered at the Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth and Taylor streets, and the greeting accorded Booth, the Winged Triangle victor in the final five-mile spurt, bordered on an ovation. A throng of 1000 people witnessed the start at Salem at 10:09 o'clock, while thousands witnessed the efforts of the runners along the route.

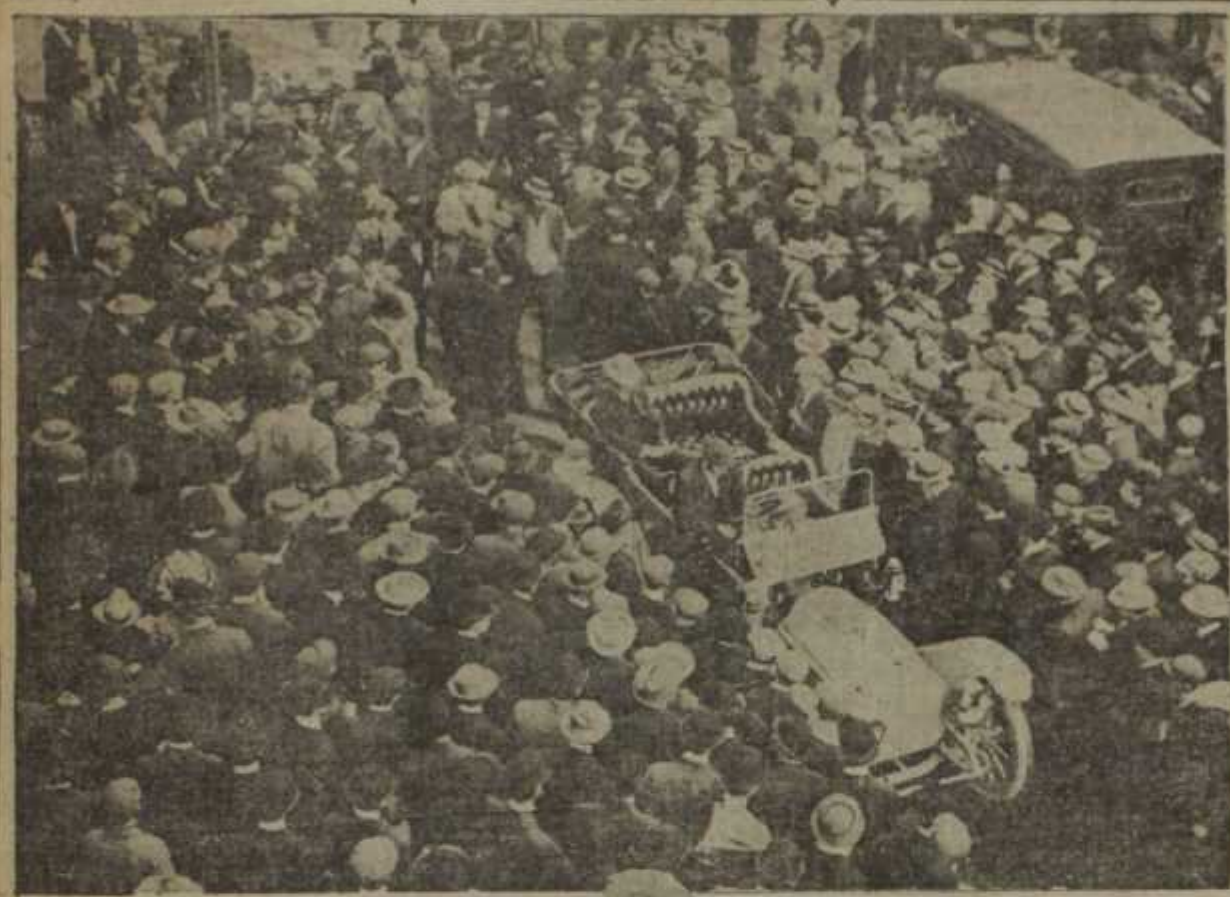
Road in Good Condition.

The time was first reported as 5 hours, 19 minutes, which was later changed to 5 hours and 14 minutes, when the corrected time of the start from Salem was announced. This time was at least seven minutes better than any previous mark, with the participants declaring that the road was in much better condition than last season but far from ideal. The margin of victory, 11 minutes, represents approximately two miles.

The race was hardly over before Superintendent E. L. Chalcraft, of the Chemawa Indian School, and Physical Instructor A. M. Grilley, of the Portland Y. M. C. A., arranged for another race next year. To date the Indians have won four of the contests against two for the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Grilley attributes the success of the "Y" men to superior running ability, although eight of the 18 men were in excellent physical condition. Barn-dollar, one of the association mainstays, was slightly ill and lost 150 yards, while McDonald, of the victorious squad, had a strained tendon and was not able to do his best. Payton, of the "Y," was the other loser, yielding 120 yards to his opponent.

Secretary of State Olcott started the race at 10:09 o'clock, handing each man a roll enclosing the following message from Governor West addressed to Mayor Rushlight, of Portland: "This little note by feet-footed messenger, to assure you of my esteem and of my best wishes for a most successful administration and long life and happy ones." This message was read to a crowd by Secretary McCord after its delivery by Tom Booth.



Doynis and Powers at New Era

Booth finishing for Y. M. C. A.

Booth doing steady for Y. M. C. A.

Vanderlip Ostrons Dale.

F. Vanderlip capped the downfall of the Indians, for when he received the message from Payton at the end of the third lap the redskins were a good 100 yards ahead of him. However, he set a fast pace, overtaking Dale, his opponent, and ran him to the ground, the latter collapsing when the first two milestones were passed. Dale was picked up and after four minutes continued his lap. Finley, the man stationed at the fifth lap, was brought back from his station and took the message from the losing man; however, five minutes were lost.

Even had this not occurred the Chemawa men would have lost, judging from the time for the last man in was more than 11 minutes behind the winner for the "Y."

Edmund Treichel was to have run the seventh lap for the "Y" team, but his place was taken by A. R. Dorris, who managed to gain some on his part of the trip.

This is the first year that any of the Chemawa men have fallen, it being the white men that have collapsed in other years. Last year both teams were in excellent condition and neither had any men drop out.

The time for other years is: 1907, 5 hours, 25 minutes; 1908, 5 hours, 19 1/2 minutes; 1909, 5 hours, 21 minutes and 53 seconds; 1910, 5 hours, 17 minutes, and 1911 is not exact, but was very slow.

There was some talk of protesting the race from Salem, because Barndollar dropped the message in the first lap. A man on a bicycle picked it up and caught him.

Charles Larsen and Mr. Chalcraft said that it was perfectly fair and that no protest would be made.

The men of both teams in the order of the laps were: Chemawa, Kluske Jim, E. Grasse, L. Das, W. Dale, F. Finley, A. Talbot, T. Powers, J. Adams, D. Nathan and I. Dammert. The Y. M. C. A., H. Barndollar, J. McDonald, P. Payton, E. Vanderlip, A. M. Brown, T. Turner, A. R. Dorris, H. W. Gunther, O. Jenavold and Tom Booth.

Y. M. C. A. DEFEATS CHEMAWA BOYS IN BIG RELAY RACE

White Runners Finish 13 Minutes Ahead of Opponents in Annual Salem to Portland Contest Yesterday.

For the first time since the inauguration of the event the Y. M. C. A. defeated the Chemawa Indian school in the annual Salem to Portland relay race. The white runners finished the course 13 minutes ahead of their dusky rivals. The association took the lead in the race from the start and gradually increased it from relay to relay until the finish.

Harry Barndollar of the association ran the first relay against Kluske Jim of the Indian Training school and he finished the course about two minutes ahead of the redskin. The Indian was so exhausted after his vain effort to catch up with the white runner that he faltered. Jim was considered the pick of the school at long distance running and the Indians were a little disheartened when he was so easily defeated by Barndollar, and this feeling increased as did the association's lead, when Tommy Booth, running the second relay for the association, gained another two minutes over William Mose, the second runner for the training school. Payton, the third runner for the Y. M. C. A., held his man to a tie. This is Payton's first year in the running and he was very nervous, but despite this fact he ran a very clever and gritty race.

Gain in Fourth.

Frank Vanderlip, an old time "Indian sculper," hung a few more minutes to the association's lead in the fourth relay by gaining rapidly on Edward Threemountain. Schwabauer, Kurtz and Paulson, of the association, each added a little more to the white cause and gave Jack Hartman a lead of about eight minutes to start the eighth relay. Jenavold gained still more in the ninth relay and to make a good climax, Captain Harry Tabb finished the last relay, running in beautiful style, with another gain of about four minutes. Tabb ended the race at the association with a wonderful three block sprint, making the total gain 13 minutes.

Last year the Chemawa school defeated the association runners by the same margin of 13 minutes. This is the longest time that has ever separated the two institutions at the finish, and is also the first time that the association has ever been the victor.

The first two laps of the race were made in 55 minutes and 15 seconds. This was several seconds better than any previous time and is considered little short of marvelous, as the roads were almost knee deep in mud for the most of the course. The distance of the first relay was 6.2 miles and the second relay

was 5.5, or 11.7 miles for the first two relays. Harry Barndollar made the fastest time of the race in the first relay, which he covered in the remarkable time of 34 minutes. This is the fastest time that the first lap of the race from the capitol at Salem to the Chemawa school has ever been run in. The time is wonderful owing to the condition of the roads.

Had Fine Team.

The association had one of the best teams of long distance runners in the race that they have ever turned out, and some of them hold records from all over the United States and Canada. Captain Tabb broke the world's record over a five mile court, five years ago, when he ran the distance in a little over five minutes. Frank Vanderlip has been a member of three former teams in the annual race and he was a large time gainer in yesterday's race. Vanderlip held a Canadian record for 10 miles that has not been lowered in four years. Barndollar also has been in three of the races and he has perhaps the most of the races and he was perhaps the most experienced runner on the team, with the exception of Captain Tabb. Schwabauer and Kurtz were both members of last year's team, and although they have not had the experience of their teammates they both ran a fine race and each gained something on his man. Jack Hartman was a member of the 1909 team, which up to that time gave the Indians the hardest run. The redskins came in with a lead of nine minutes that year. Hartman has been noted in the city and on the coast for his basketball playing. He has been on all the championship teams the association has ever turned out. Hartman ran a fine race yesterday, and like the rest of the runners, increased the association's lead materially.

Indians Are Gane.

Five of the association's runners this year had been in former races, namely, Barndollar, Hartman, Vanderlip, Schwabauer and Kurtz.

The time for the entire race yesterday although several minutes slower than the record, is considered to have been the best race, and the former record of 5 hours and 14 minutes, made over the same course last year, probably would have been broken had the roads been in proper shape for good running. The time for yesterday's race was 5 hours and 20 minutes.

The race started from Salem yesterday morning at three minutes after 10 and ended at the association at Sixth and Taylor streets at 23 minutes after 3.

Mayor Simon, who was to have received the message which the runners carried from Governor West, was not on hand and it was given to H. W. Stone, general secretary of the local association and read to the crowd of Marathon enthusiasts which were crowded around the Y. M. C. A. building by the hundreds to see the finish of the great race.

The Indians ran a game race but were simply outclassed from the start to the finish. The Indian runners were sadly disheartened after the third relay, which was the last course on which the redskin runner caught sight of the flying white runners.

The teams in yesterday's race were, Y. M. C. A., Barndollar, Booth, Payton, Vanderlip, Schwabauer, Kurtz, Paulson, Hartman, Jenavold and Tabb. The Indian runners were Jim, Mose, Dan, Threemountain, Alpheus, Purns, Powers, Pratt, Jones and Demert.

A species of stiff grass, which grows abundantly in that country, is used for match sticks in India.

RUNNERS HAVE TRY OUT AT CHEMAWA

INDIANS BREAK ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS MADE THIS YEAR IN RELAY.

In the third weekly tryout for places at the training table the Chemawa Indian runners broke all previous records made this year. Twenty-seven runners left the scratch, the first of these arriving after 28 minutes of running on the five-mile course.

The run was made over a slippery road and the result was a surprise to all supporters. The time of the fifteenth man was 33 minutes, this being equal to the time of the tenth man in previous tryouts.

From now until next Saturday, when the final tryout will be held, the trainers will work overtime and put the men into the very best shape. Determination looms up on every face and the final is sure to be a very interesting tryout. Many new men are proving themselves dangerous men and the old runners are not loafing.

The first fifteen men to arrive on Monday afternoon were as follows: Kluske Jim, Donis Das, Wm. Mose, Wm. Pratt, Robt. Alpheus, Edward Threemountain, Joe Demmert, Geo. Howard, Ewing Peters, Tom Powers, Miller Charles, Joe Purns, Joe Batts, Buford Spencer and Wm. Lee.

CHEMAWA INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL RELAY TEAM WHICH WILL RACE Y. M. C. A. TONIGHT



LEFT TO RIGHT—LOUIS DAN, KIUTIS JIM, WILLIAM MOSE.

William Mose, Louis Dan and Kiutis Jim, members of the Chemawa Indian Training School relay team, arrived in Portland last night for their race with the Young Men's Christian Association team tonight at the association. They are experienced runners, having been members of the relay team which defeated the Y. M. C. A. runners in the Salem-to-Portland relay race last Summer. A spin on the track confirmed the report that the boys are fast, for they tested off lap after lap in their practice run at amazing speed. Booth, Harndollar and Nelson, the Y. M. C. A. trio, have been training steadily for two weeks and are in fine fettle for a race. The contest is one of six miles, three men to participate, each running two miles. The track is in good shape and the sloping turns are thought to be a big aid to the athletes. There are 24 turns to the mile on the track. The race will begin at 8 o'clock.

After the relay race the annual Pentathlon gymnasium meet for Y. M. C. A. athletes will be held. Last year's winner and several experienced men in this event are entered among a large entry card.

INDIANS LOSE AT LAST TO Y. M. C. A.

The Chemawa Indians suffered defeat on the indoor track last night for the first time since the school and the Y. M. C. A. have been competing. The last four miles of the race the association boys held the lead, and they finished two laps to the good. Frank Vandergill started for the Y. M. C. A., and William Mose for the Indians. The red-skinned fellow had the lead most of the time, and finished 15 yards ahead of the "paleface." Kiutis Jim next started and set a fair pace, but Tom Booth soon caught up and went in front. The lad finished a lap and one-quarter ahead and also established a new National Y. M. C. A. record. His time was 10:17. Harndollar was last to run for the locals. Louis Dan tried to regain the lost ground, but Harndollar was too clever and tired the Indian out. The white lad's time was 10:20.

Boy Nelson won the Kerr cup for the annual Pentathlon gymnasium meet following the relay race. Dudley was second and Paulson third. Each received bronze emblems. Nelson scored 288, Dudley 287 and Paulson 285. Only six of the 19 entries will receive bronze medals. The Kerr cup has been held by M. A. Messinger, 356, and C. L. Sheets, 338 points.

Y. M. C. A. AND CHEMAWA RELAY RACERS IN TODAY'S CONTEST



From left to right, lower row: McDonald, Barndollar, Laasch, Kurtz, Paulson. Upper row: P. W. Lee, Newell, captain; Nessegge, Vanderlip, Perkins and Schwabauer.



From right to left: Staigt, Ben Bearechild, 10th relay. Front row: James Olney, Louis Dan, Kluse. Back row: Frank Dan, Aurellus Talbot, Buford Spencer and Sam John.

STATE OF OREGON
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SALEM

May 1st, 1909.

Hon. Harry Lane,
Mayor,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:-

The State of Oregon sends greetings to Portland the
Beautiful, the sure winner in the race of the cities of the
Northwest.

Very respectfully,

Frank W. Benson

Governor.

STATE OF OREGON
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SALEM.

May 28, 1910.

Hon. Joseph Simon, Mayor,
Portland, Oregon.

S i r :-

It gives me great pleasure, as the Governor of the State of Oregon, to send you greetings from Salem, the Cherry City, by these fleet footed athletes.

Very truly yours,

F. A. Benson

Governor.

S

INDIAN RUNNERS WIN FROM Y. M. C. A.

Chemawa, for Fourth Time, Is
Victor in Salem-Portland
Relay Race.

PREVIOUS TIME IS REDUCED

Redmen Take Lead at Salem and
Finish 13 Minutes 5 Seconds in
Advance of White Runners.
Two Cups Are Awarded.

For the fourth consecutive time the Chemawa Indian runners proved too fast for the Portland Y. M. C. A. athletes and yesterday again won the annual Salem-to-Portland relay race. Although no new record for the distance was established yesterday, the time made, 5 hours and 17 minutes, represents faster running than in any of the preceding races, as the best previous time, made in May, 1908, was 5 hours 14 minutes 30 seconds, while the course this year was $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile longer than in the three other races.

The Indians led from the time the contestants left the Salem Capitol. The Y. M. C. A. runners, not having had the time and facilities for training as had the Indians, were not in condition to stand the grueling pace and gradually dropped behind. The last white runner finished the race 13 minutes 5 seconds behind the little Indian, Ben Bearchild, who first handed to Councilman Callers the message from Governor Benson bearing greetings from the Cherry City.

The majority of the Indian runners added something to the lead which was given them by the preceding relay, but some of the Y. M. C. A. athletes developed wonderful bursts of speed and picked up on their opponents. One of these, Barndollar, who ran the course from Oregon City to Oswego, picked up 2 minutes and 33 seconds, while Mosages, the Y. M. C. A. runner who preceded Barndollar, also gained 24 seconds.

Fast Men Start Race.

The Indians placed all their best runners in the first part of the course, with the exception of Bearchild, the little 14-year-old fullblood, who ran the last relay. This enabled them to take the lead from the gun and by the time New Era was reached were leading 13 minutes 5 seconds. From that point on they could not gain a second on their opponents.

Ben Bearchild, the last Indian runner, showed wonderful form for such a young runner. Pitted against Newell, one of the fastest Y. M. C. A. men, he ran over the 4.9-mile course in 24 minutes and bested Newell's time by 3 seconds. He finished, carrying a banner on his back with the inscription, "Chemawa's Fourth Victory." He was running easily at the end of the race and seemed perfectly fresh.

Walter Haight, the Indian, and McDonald, for the Y. M. C. A., started from the Capitol building at Salem at 5:08:30 A. M., after having been handed their respective messages to Portland by C. N. McArthur, acting for the Governor. They went through the streets of Salem right together, Haight setting the pace. At the Fair Grounds, $\frac{1}{4}$ miles out, Haight began drawing away from his white opponent and by the time he finished the lap at Chemawa he was 5 minutes 47 seconds ahead. After that, the Y. M. C. A. boys never came within sight of the Indian runners. The second relay between Chemawa and Gervais resulted in Cliney, of the Indians, gaining 43 seconds on Schwabower, of the Y. M. C. A., while Louis Dan, the next Indian,

who ran to Woodburn, added 2 minutes 5 seconds to the lead, finishing 5 minutes 41 seconds ahead of the white boy, Perkins.

Vanderlip, of the Y. M. C. A., then picked up 4 seconds on Kinatus Jim, the next Indian, but William Moss, who succeeded Jim, ran a heart-breaking 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in 2:27, leaving Laasch for the Y. M. C. A. 2:55 minutes further in the rear. Here the runners were near Barlow and the lead of 1 minute seemed to point to the Indians as sure winners. Moss made the most creditable performance of the day for the Indians and bettered his own time ever the same course for last year by 4:32.

Whites Gain at New Era.

Frank Dan took the relay at Barlow for the Indians and ran to New Era, five miles, in 24:30. Despite his slow time he gained 5 minutes and 8 seconds on Kurtz, who slowed perceptibly. Then the Indians were over 13 minutes ahead, and from that point the race was close. Talbot, for the Indians, lost 36 seconds to Messagge in the relay to Oregon City, and then Barndollar, of the Y. M. C. A., showed a great burst of speed and picked up 2 minutes 33 seconds on Spender. From Oswego to Fulton, a 2.8-mile course, Sam Joku, Indian, ran the course in 23:19, gaining 2 minutes 21 seconds on Paulson, and then the Y. M. C. hopes were blasted.

The next relay was the last, and Newell had to wait almost 13 minutes after Bearchild had started on his course before he could hear after him. He failed to gain.

but ran about even with the speedy white Indian. The race was finished at 1:25:29 P. M., 3 hours 11 minutes after it had started.

One of the pleasing features of the race was the condition of the Y. M. C. A. and Indian runners. There were no collisions, all the runs, Spelling, well and strong, and the Y. M. C. A. boys, who have been badly handicapped account of lack of time for training, ran a much faster race than ever before. The Indians won two cups in the race yesterday, these being offered by the Hardware Company, of this city, and by Walt Shipps of Salem. The medals for the winners were provided by Salem business men.

The automobiles accompanied the runners three from Chemawa and two from the Y. M. C. A. A. M. Griley, of the Y. M. C. A., stayed with the runners from first to last, and W. P. Campbell, of Chemawa, did the same with the Indians. One machine picked up all the Indian runners and brought them on in to Portland, where they were treated to a trip to the Orpheum Theater in the evening. The party from Chemawa registered at the Imperial Hotel and will return this morning.

INDIAN LADS DO PREPARATORY WORK

RED ATHLETES PUT IN HARD
PRACTICE FOR MEET WITH
WHITE BROTHERS.

The final tryout for the relay Chemawa team to participate against the Portland Y. M. C. A. next Saturday, took place at Chemawa yesterday. The day was not just right for a tryout, as the wind was blowing and the rains left the road in a condition unfavorable to the lighter contestants.

About twenty-five men left the scratch, and despite the wind and road, the first man arrived within 28 minutes and the tenth within 31 minutes.

The supporters are satisfied with the result and the team, consisting of Kinatus Jim, Louis Dan, Willie Moss, Robt. Alpheus, Joseph Demmert, Willie Pratt, Tom Powers, Edward Three Mountain, Charles Jones and Joe Furns, will receive the best of care during the remaining few days before the race. Arrangements are also being made to take the runners over their course before the race so as to give them a glimpse of the rough spots and trails on the road. Two substitutes, John Adams and Joe Bittles, will be kept on the table and under training for emergency.

The pupils are enthusiastic and are quite confident that their representatives will again capture the laurels from their white brethren. This is shown by the fact that many are voluntarily assisting in the caring of runners, etc. Some of the last year's team members failed to make the team, and this has put additional confidence into the supporters of this year's bunch.

Y. M. C. A. STARS WILL FINISH FAST

Expect to Win Salem to Portland Relay Race Next Month.

When the Chemawa Indians line up against the Y. M. C. A. runners in the annual 50-mile Salem to Portland relay May 13, an event which they have won ever since it was inaugurated four years ago, they will find a much different combination from past seasons. This year the association has been augmented by at least three of the best distance runners in the country and those who follow long distance racing say they will show their heels to the redmen almost from the start.

Captain Tabb, the leader of the association, is credited with a world record for the five mile event made as a member of the Southern Athletic club at the Jamestown exposition in 1907, when he ran off the distance in 24 minutes 45 seconds. He is showing his old time form, although he has not let himself out in any of the preliminary trials.

Booth Is a Champion.

Another who will throw dust in the faces of the aborigines is Tommy Booth, who holds the Pacific coast indoor record and the national Y. M. C. A. record over the two-mile course. Those who have watched him say that he can run five miles at almost the same clip as he does two miles. Booth was a member of the Pittsburg Athletic club last season, coming to Portland last winter. He won the two miles in 19:17.

Harry Barndollar is another eastern distance runner, being one of the stars of the Boston and other New England athletic clubs. He is a strong, fast runner and almost the equal of the other two over the five mile course.

Vanderlip is an old Canadian runner who took part in the races during the winter. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Association Athletic club and is a dangerous man up to five miles.

Then in addition to these boys there are the well known local distancers, Charles Thompson, winner of the preliminary trial run of about five miles, which was held a week ago Saturday afternoon. Thompson finished the event over three minutes ahead of the others. In the cross-country run he was attacked with a sick headache about the fourth mile and had to quit, though he was well up in the lead when he stopped.

Kurtz Is Out Again.

Russell Kurtz, another long distance aspirant and a member of the last year's team, will probably try for the team this year. McElroy, another good long distance runner, will compete for the association this year. McElroy started in the six-day marathon race but was forced to retire after the first night on account of sore feet.

Messages, a member of the last year's relay, will run again. Jack Hartman, a member of the championship Spartan basketball team last year and also a member of the relay squad, on two previous occasions, is out for the team and if he is in anything like his old time form should prove a dangerous contestant for the first honors.

Other good distance runners who lack only in experience are practicing every Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights with the long distance squad.

The present outlook is very bright, and owing to the victory over the Indians in a six mile relay race held at the association last month, the association runners seem likely to beat out their redskin rivals over the half century course.

REPORT IS ERROR; RELAY TAKES PLACE

PORTLAND AND CHEMAWA RELAY RACE TO BE PULLED OFF SATURDAY.

The report appearing in yesterday's Oregonian to the effect that the relay race between the Chemawa Indian school and the Portland Y. M. C. A. would be postponed one week was entirely erroneous and the race will be pulled off as per schedule.

Considerable interest is being taken in this race, which is a regular annual event.

This will be the fourth annual relay race between Salem and Portland and will be run Saturday, May 13. Confidence is displayed in both camps, the Indians harboring the belief that there is "nothing to it" and the association men cherishing the get-over fever because of the previous year's defeat.

Athletic Sports

Relay Race Today.

Starting at the state house steps today at 10 o'clock the fifth annual relay race between the Chemawa Indians and the members of the Portland Y. M. C. A., from Salem to Portland, will be run. The members of the two teams have been training for some time and are in the pink of condition and the race will probably be as fine a one as has been run since the event was started five years ago.

While the Y. M. C. A. men are going



KIUTUS JIM.

to make every legitimate effort to capture this race, it is possible that the Indians, with their fleet-footed runners, will again snatch the honors from their pale-face cousins. For four successive times the Indians have won the annual relay, but if they win today they will have to make more strenuous endeavors than ever before, for the Y. M. C. A. lads are going to run for all that is in them.

The runner who leaves the state house steps at 10 o'clock will bear a message to Mayor Simon from either Governor West or his private secretary,

Ralph Watson. The runners arrived in the city last night, preparatory for the start. An automobile containing a physician will accompany the runners, in case any are injured.

All of the Portland men are in excellent shape and are eager to compete with their dark-skinned opponents. The Y. M. C. A. runners are: (1) Barndollar, (2) Booth, (3) Payton, (4) Vanderlip, (5) Schubauer, (6) Kurtz, (7) Paulson, (8) Hartman, (9) Jensvald, (10) Tabb. The Indian runners are: (1) Kiute Jim, (2) William Mose, (3) Louie Dan, (4) Edward Three-Mountain, (5) Peter Alfus, (6) Joe Burns, (7) William Powers, (8) W. Prapp, (9) Charles Jones, (10) John Demmett.

A. M. Grilley, physical director of the Portland Y. M. C. A., came up over the course yesterday on a bicycle and reports the roads to be in excellent condition in spite of the recent rains. Mr. Grilley is confident that his bunch of runners will give the Indians the race of their life.

The Y. M. C. A. believes in stimulating clean sport and, though it has been defeated four times, is willing to run the race again.

The course to be run over by the Indians is as follows:

Kiute Jim will cover the first lap for the Indians—from the state capitol to Chemawa, a distance of six and two-tenths miles. Wm. Mose, a Digger Indian, from California, will grab the message from his hand at Chemawa and carry it to a point between Garvais and Brooks, a distance of five and one-half miles.

Louie Dan, a Muckleshoot Indian, will run the third lap, a distance of five and six-tenths miles—a half mile or so beyond Woodburn, where he will be relieved by Edward Three-Mountain, a Colville Indian lad, who will run to Hubbard, a distance of five and one-half miles.

Peter Alfus, from the Klamath tribe of Indians from California, will be there to relieve him and he will run to Barlow, a distance of five and one-half miles. Here Joe Burns, a Yakima Indian, will be waiting for him and run to New Era. William Powers, a Cherokee Indian, will speed over the lap from New Era to Canema, a distance of five miles; W. Prapp, a Suahomish Indian, will run from there to Oswego; Charles Jones will run from Oswego to the school just outside of Portland, and

John Demmett, an Alaska Indian, will run the last lap and deliver the message to the mayor of Portland.

Those who go in a car from Chemawa are not over confident of seeing the finish, as the roads are said not to be in the best of condition. If the machine gets stuck, however, they expect to get out and push the machine to Portland in time to see the Y. M. C. A. man finish, may be.

GREAT FAIR IS OVER

**RAILROAD FAIR OF 1909 IS OVER
AND HISTORIANS CHRONICLE
CONCLUSION OF MOST SUCCESS-
FUL EXPOSITION EVER HELD**

**SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM AND GOOD
WILL MARKS LAST NIGHT OF
FAIR, BIGGEST HUMBOLDT HAS
HAD.**

The Great Railroad Fair of 1909 is history.

Closing last night with a record breaking attendance at the pavilion, the most successful exposition from every standpoint ever held in Humboldt county came to an end.

Opening Monday night, September 13th, when the railroad outlook has anything but bright, with evasive answers returned the members of the Humboldt Railroad Promotion committee by the officials at Chicago, the name "Railroad Fair" threaten to be a misnomer.

It is darkest before the dawn, however, and last Friday morning the Humboldt Times gave the people of Humboldt county the welcome tidings that the railroad would be built with-

out further delay, that thirty miles of the gap would be bridged next year and that \$2,000,000 had been voted to cover the cost of construction.

The fair then became the Railroad Fair in all truth and last night was Railroad Night, a fitting climax to the week of merry making which brought Humboldt county the greatest news in its history.

There was no formal program for Railroad Night.

The fruit engine was fitted with a whistle and bell and Railroad Night was signalized by the spirit of the occasion more than anything else.

The boosters were out in force and the hearty hand clasp and broad smile of prosperity were in general evidence. Everyone was happy and for good reason. "The railroad is coming," was the byword.

The pavilion was crowded to the limit by the gladsome throngs and everyone wore a smile. It was Railroad Night, as is every night and day now for that matter, with the railroad the one sole topic of street and home conversation.

The fair directors are to congratulate on the success of the exposition just ended. The fair was a success financially and socially. The Chemawa band, while not ranking from the artistic view point with other bands which have been here in past years, was a novelty and furnished music which made a hit with those seeking entertainment.

The free pavilion acts were good, especially the aerial casting act of the

Peerless Potters, the "Skidway" shows were better than for many years past and no will decline to admit that the interior of the pavilion presented a more beautiful appearance than ever before.

Passengers who were on board the Reanoke while outside Thursday report that after all, they did not have such a miserable time. Thursday evening the Chemawa Indian band played for a short time on the steamer and with a jolly crowd on board, the sea not exceptionally rough and the crew doing all in its power to make the hours pass quickly, those who are not habitually sea-sick, had a more enjoyable time than many expected.

All of our boys rolled in the torn and laughed until tears came in their eyes, so we said we were glad we were winning and sorry they were losing. It was the funniest game our party ever witnessed.

Snooker made the best fishing record, carrying in 186 trout, and Stone the best rabbit kill, 92. We returned calling our experience a good time—nothing better!

Reports from the pupils, who are enjoying an outing at the coast, in charge of Mr. Enright and Mr. Larson, state that they are catching lots of mountain trout and are having an excellent time.

Two crowds of boys left for the coast Monday morning, the first crowd containing boys of A and B companies, numbering 36 was led by Mr. Larson, and the second crowd containing boys of C company numbering 41 was led by Mr. Enright.

Weekly Chemsawa American

VOL. 11

AUGUST 28, 1908.

NO. 10

Our Boys Abroad

BY A PUELL.

Bright and early Monday morning, August 10th, the two parties of boys got together to start on their trip to the coast. One party, the large boys, was under the supervision of Mr. Larsen, and the other party, consisting of the smaller boys, was in charge of Mr. Enright.

Both parties started for the Wheatland ferry, a distance of nine miles, going through timber, fields, orchards and berry patches, robbing the hogs of all the green apples that chanced to fall to the ground on account of the wind, etc. All arrived safely and began swimming, boating and hunting. It was three hours before the provision wagon got there, for it had upset just as they were fairly on the main road. But as the wagon did arrive, dinner was cooked and eaten, and we started for Sheridan, some twenty miles away.

We arrived at Sheridan and had a good supper, sleep and breakfast, and moved on for Grande Ronde, some fifteen miles farther, around the point of one of the big hills of that country. Three of the party, Messrs. Enright,

Larsen, and a friend from Salem, Sorahan by name, started to take a short cut by going straight over the hill, getting into camp about three hours ahead of the party.

They went straight up to the very top of the hill and seeing how very easy it was to come out ahead of the party they decided to take a nap. When they laid down the sun was still on the east side of the hill, for it was yet morning, but when they awoke the sun was on the west side of the hill for it was afternoon.

But they did know this, and believing the sun still to be in the east, went down the hill on the same side they had just climbed, and arrived back within two miles of the starting point before they realized where they were. As a result of their short-cut they came into camp a little worse than five hours behind time.

Because we reached Grand Ronde it rained and we were compelled to remain over a day, but we finally got started for Henryville. We reached Henryville, too—at least the boys on foot did. There we waited for the wagons until after dark. Shortly there-

after one wagon came in and reported the other wagon broken down, so four of the party, Larsen, Graham, Smoker and Sorahan, started back to see what was the trouble. So they said, but we all knew it was the because it was the lurch wagon that was broken down.

The real cause of the breakdown was never settled, but the crowd was equally divided on two reasons: One was that Smoker had worn his tennis shoes and put his No. 8s in the wagon; others said that Sotor had his nine blankets on the wagon when he should have put half of them on the other wagon.

By the time the argument was over the other boys had arrived at the scene of the breakdown and found things in a bad way. A spring was broken and some bolts had jarred loose. It looked hard to do anything, but Graham was a blacksmith, Sorahan's brother was a blacksmith, Smoker's brother's friend was a blacksmith, and Larsen's father had seen a blacksmith shop, so with that much knowledge they thought they could fix it. They lightened up the load with their knives and tried on the

spring with blanket rope and gun rags. After repairing the wagon they ate and went to sleep.

While the blacksmithing was going on there was something doing in camp. Ben Moore had killed a deer on the way. Carl Stone came into camp with some rabbits, John Taylor brought two chickens, and "Biz Joe" went five miles and caught five fish five inches long in five hours and came back carrying them in his shirt pocket. So there was meat of some kind for all!

The following morning the wagon was repaired and in the afternoon we started for Slick Rock. Sotor had been down the creek, or Salmon river, and forgot the time of day. He finally saw a big fish and tried to make him bite, but it was a little out of reach of his bait. He got on the edge and reached as far as he could, finally reached farther when he slipped and went into the water up to his chin. It was Sotor whom we met on the road with water-dripping clothes and he asked where we were going and when we told him to Slick Rock, he said: "I've been there." He had been on one slick rock, true enough, but not the right Slick Rock.

We stayed in Slick Rock two days, but it no one else saw it as Sotor did. The second day we were there a hunting party started for Bald Mountain. Ainsworth, who is supposed to know the country, acted as guide. They got near the top of the mountain when Ainsworth got lost and had to go to an old shack and wake the proprietor up to inquire where he was. The man came to the door and said: "If you go down the trail about 100 yards you will find a trail to the left, and if you go down about 50 yards you will find a trail to the right—take that one." We began to look at one another and he thought we didn't understand so he took us a couple of miles on our way to get to of us.

Sotor and Ainsworth found buckles-berries were thicker than deer and easier to get so they laid their guns on a log and began to pick berries. We went into camp without any deer.

The next day we went to the coast. Sotor and Hugh Jackson were treated pretty roughly by the waves the first time they went in. Sotor is a football player, but the surf was too much for him.

Nothing more was interesting until the ball game, then nothing was more interesting. We picked our team and started for the ball ground to play the North Stars. The ball ground was a new one—it had been made that morning. A level place but not a smooth place was picked out and the 6-foot ferns cut down, leaving the stumps still standing—no back-stop, but ball ferns all around the diamond. We won, 13 to 3, but space does not permit us to tell the whole story of the game, but Graham, our twirler, caught two live rabbits right in the ball field.

He was about to throw the ball to the batter, when the third baseman and short-stop started a race with a rabbit just scared out of the ferns by some of the spectators. Instead of throwing "home" he threw at the rabbit and would have hit it had its tail been longer. Missing it with the ball, he made a jump for it and caught it in his hands, gave it to a spectator, got his ball and played again. He repeated this performance again afterwards.

Every time the ball went out of the diamond it was good for a home-run. The North Stars were up in the air all the time. They were clumsy—fell down every time they started to run—and played such poor ball that we went easy on them. We never failed to make monkeys of them every chance we had. Words cannot describe their clumsiness.

COAST RECORD IS SMASHED

**SURPRISING SPEED DEVELOPED
AT SPECIAL FIVE MILE EVENT
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.**

RECORD LOWERED BY HOD DEVOLT OF O. A. C.; HAIGHT, CHEMAWA, SECOND.

Race Was to Convince the Skeptics That Haight Made the Time Accredited to Him in the Portland-Salem Relay Race—Five Mile Bicycle Race Pulled Off by the Y. M. C. A.

The coast record for five miles was broken on a slow track at the State Fair Grounds yesterday afternoon, when a special meet was held under A. A. U. rules and sanctioned by the A. A. U. officials, to decide whether or not the Indian runners in the recent Salem-Portland relay race made the time credited to them on the first lap. It was claimed that Walter Haight had made his lap in 29 minutes, 53 seconds, a distance of slightly under 5½ miles. The race yesterday was to test the speed of the Chemawa runners, and was open to all registered amateur athletes.

The entries for the race, in the order in which they drew places, were as follows: Peter Casey, George Williams, Sam John, Lewis Sanderson, and Apis Watkins, Michel Wilson, Amos Smoker, Frank Dan and Walter Haight of Chemawa.

The race started shortly after three o'clock, and in the first lap the men strung out along the track very nearly in the order in which they finished. On the home stretch DeVolt of Corvallis passed Haight and won by about eight feet in the fast time of 28:29 1-5, breaking the coast record. Haight's time was a little over a second slower.

The former coast record of 28:57 3-5 was held by Fred Verner of Chicago, and was made on August 4, 1905, during the athletics events in connection with the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland.

The times for yesterday's race in half miles was: half mile, 2:34; one mile, 5:30; one and one-half miles, 8:15; two miles, 11:05; two and one-half miles, 14:07; three miles, 17:03; three and one-half miles, 20:08; four miles, 23:59; four and one-half miles, 25:54; five miles, 28:29 1-5, establishing a new coast record.

After the running race a five mile bicycle race was started between boys of the Y. M. C. A. intermediate department. The starters were: Farmer, Ostrander, Kirk, Siddell, Phillips, and others. The time made was as follows: one mile, 3 minutes 12 seconds; two miles, 6:30; three miles, 9:47; four miles, 13:20; five miles, 16:39 3-5, establishing a record for the Salem Y. M. C. A. Smith was the first man across the finish line, Ostrander and Siddell being close behind him.

DEVOLT LOWERS A COAST RECORD

**In Five-Mile Race at Salem
He Lets It Down to
28:29 1-5.**

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Salem, Or., May 2.—Harling Devolt of the Oregon Agricultural college won a free-for-all five-mile foot race at the fair grounds in this city this afternoon in 28 minutes and 29 1-5 seconds, thereby, it is claimed, beating the coast record of 28 minutes and 57 3-5 seconds established by Fred Verner of the Chicago Athletic association at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Walter Haight, the Chemawa Indian, who, it was claimed, made his run of five miles in the recent Salem-Portland relay race between the Y. M. C. A. and the Indian school in 27½ minutes, came in just eight feet behind Devolt. The Indian had the wind behind him in the relay race and may have made the time mentioned. Haight took the lead in the race today and maintained it until a sprint of 230 yards in the last lap. Devolt was the only white runner of the 11 contestants, the others all being Chemawa Indians.

INDIANS WIN IN TRACK MEET.

By doing some strong work in the dashes and in the weights, the track team of the Chemawa Indian school met and defeated the track and field team of Willamette university yesterday on the varsity field by the score of 71 to 51.

While the Willamette team is not making excuses for its defeat, Dr. Sweetland says that the score would undoubtedly have been different had several of the team, who had gone to their homes, been present to take part. The university was depending on the absentees to win points. Lowe, Joseph and St. Pierre, three of Willamette's strong men, did not take part in the meet. Rader did good work and so did Cummins while Mills was the greatest point winner for Willamette. The Indians were strong in the dashes while in the weights they were superior.

The officials were: Starter, Tom Kay; field and track judges, Teabo, Dr. Fuikerson, McRea and Cropp; referee, Burgess Ford.

Athletic Sports

TUESDAY'S MEET

**VARSITY TRACK AND FIELD
TEAM WILL GO UP AGAINST
THE CHEMAWA INDIANS.**

Tuesday afternoon on the university campus the Willamette track and field team will meet the Chemawa Indians. The events will consist of the 50-yard dash, the 100-yard dash, the two-twenty and the four-forty dashes, the half mile and mile runs, the low and high hurdles, the pole vault, the shot and discus throws and the one-half mile relay race.

The Indians have some splendid runners, are strong in the dashes and the distance runs, besides being good in every event. Both the Chemawa and Willamette teams have started out this year with the idea of encouraging track and field work, as this most attractive line has languished at Chemawa and Willamette during the past few years.

At Chemawa, Manager Larsen, who is a hustler, has revived a great deal of interest in track work. The Willamette team is slowly getting stronger on the track, and by another season, with the added facilities for training, the Methodists will tackle some of the big northwest teams. In Rader, Blackwell, Cummins, Westley, Joseph, Jory, Burdette, St. Pierre, Mills, Pfaff, Willamette has some very good track and field material.

Ribbon badge awards will be given for first, second and third places. The first place will count five points, the second, three, and the third, one. State Treasurer Kay will act as starter and the other officials will be selected Monday.

The Willamette track and field team has an attractive outfit of new uniforms, furnished by the Hauser Brothers, which are of the very best materials obtainable.

TRACK MEET TODAY.

This afternoon at 3:30 on the Willamette athletic field the Chemawa Indians contest for supremacy upon the track and field with Willamette university.

The Indians are a lively lot. If any one doubts this he only needs to see their baseball men let it down to first base. When on the long runs their training for the spring Marathon race to Portland has helped them greatly. It has been years since Willamette and the Indians have met on the track; in fact, until last season there was nothing doing in the athletic line between the two institutions for a period of several years, but now all is harmony and the white and the red of these two schools vie with each other in friendly rivalry.

The Willamette field is now one of the best and good time should be made as the track is hard and dry. Manager Larson of Chemawa seems to be a live wire and is hustling to build up track and field work among the students of the Chemawa school.

The collegians are also working hard to develop a strong track team and while not possessing one of the strongest teams at the present time the locals have a team that is steadily growing faster and stronger. Next year Willamette plans on meeting some of the big northwest teams in track and field work.

Willamette will be represented by Cummins, Mills, Rader, Blackwell, St. Pierre, Westley, Pfaff, Rowland, Burdette, Jory.

State Treasurer Kay will act as starter and the other judges will consist of Messrs. Hauser, Bishop, Kirk, Ford and Moore.

ALL CHEMAWA FOOTBALL TEAM:

FIRST TEAM
Arthur Bensell

Joseph Dillstrom

William George

Charles Decker

Silas Moon

William Palmer

Albert Payne

Simon Booth

Reuben Sanders

SECOND TEAM

Charlie Payne
Tom McCully

RIGHT END

RIGHT TACKLE

RIGHT GUARD

Shuhack

CENTER

LEFT GUARD

LEFT TACKLE

Joe Craig

LEFT END

Ben Neafus

QUARTER BACK

James Smith

RIGHT HALF

Peter LaFramboise

LEFT HALF

John Peazzoni

FULL

FIELD DAY SPORTS
AT THE
IND. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CHEMAWA, OREGON,

Friday June 30, 1890. 9:30 a. m. to 12:00 m.

Officers.

Referee Supervisor R. C. Bauer.
Judges.. Dr. Clark and W. P. Campbell.

Time Keepers..... D. E. Brewer and S. M. Childers.

Starters John Pattee & L. Henderson.

Clerk of Course..... L. A. Woodin.

EVENTS.

First Event—220 yard Run, 1st. prize-1 doz. Cabinet Photographs, 2nd., Shirt, Collars & Neckties.

The entries were Walter Regan, John Pugh, Wm. Ferris, Wm. Duncan and Albert Payne. Won by Ferris; 2nd. Pugh. Time 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Second Event—220 yd. Hurdle Race. 1st. Prize-1 d. z. Cabinet Photographs, 2nd. Pair Tennis Shoes.

The entries were Chas. Payne and Gus. Lucier. Won by Lucier. Time 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

Third Event—Throwing Base Ball. Prize Spaulding Base Ball.

The entries were Walter Regan, Peter LaFlumboise, Thomas Young, Alex Bayles and Remien Sanders. Won by Regan. Distance 333 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fourth Event—100 yd. Dash. 1st. Prize Sweater, 2nd., Bottle Perfume.

The entries were John Soter, Chas. Payne, Ferris and Regan. Won by Ferris; 2nd. W. Regan. Time 11 sec.

Fifth Event—Running Broad Jump. 1st. Prize—\$1.00, 2nd. Vase.

The entries were Thomas Young, Oswald Wiggins, Andrew Pecard, Chas. Payne, Sanders and Regan. Won by Regan; 2nd. Sanders. Distance 17 ft. 2 in.

Sixth Event—Mile Walk—1st. Prize \$2.00, 2nd. Pocket Knife.

The entries were Thomas Young, Harry Noble and Joe Andrews. Won by Young; 2nd. Noble. Time 8:30

Seventh Event—High Jump—1st. Prize, Tennis Shoes, 2nd. Box Candy.

The entries were Young, Sanders and Blacketer. Won by Sanders; 2nd. Young. Height 4 ft. 10 inches.

Eight Event—440 yd. Run—1st. Prize, \$2.00 2nd. $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. Hose.

The entries were Arthur Bensell, Young, Pecard and Pugh. Won by Bensell; 2nd. Pugh. Time 61 sec.

Ninth Event—Shot Put—1st. Prize, Pair of Suspenders, 2nd. Mouth Harp.

The entries were R. Decker, Sanders, LaFlumboise and Young. Won by Sanders; 2nd. LaFlumboise. Distance 39 ft. 8 in.

Tenth Event— $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile Run—1st. Prize, \$2.50, 2nd. Picture.

The entries were Young, Crook, Gray and Robbins. Won by Robbins; 2nd. Crook. Time 2:31.

Eleventh Event—Pole Vault—1st. Prize, Picture, 2nd. Mouth Harp.

The entries were Young, Lucier, Sanders and O. Wiggins. Won by Lucier; 2nd. Sanders. Distance 8 ft. 3 inches.

Twelfth Event—Mile Run—1st. Prize, \$5.00, gold, 2nd. \$2.00.

The entries were Young, Lucier, F. Decker, Duncan, Gray, Bensell, Pugh, Crook and Ferris. Won by Ferris; 2nd. Lucier. Time 9:15.



Indian School Officer Badly Hurt in Crash

CHEMAWA, Oct. 17—Charles E. Larsen, disbursing officer at the Salem Indian school, suffered a multiple fractured left arm Saturday afternoon as a result of the automobile which he was driving in accompanying a number of officials of the Indian Bureau from Washington, D. C. to Siletz, Oregon, overturning near Burntwood, some distance west of Corvallis. Mr. Larsen was moved to the general hospital in Corvallis, being semi-conscious following the accident as a result of the shock and loss of blood.

His arm was so badly broken, it is doubtful at this time whether it can be saved without amputation. Mr. Larsen has been a loyal and efficient employee in the Indian service for some 20 years, and his many friends will be grieved to learn of this serious accident.

Charles E. Larsen Returns to Chemawa

CHEMAWA, Jan. 1—The many friends of Charles E. Larsen, chief clerk at the Chemawa school office, rejoice with his family in the fact that he has been discharged from the Corvallis hospital and is now at home here. About two months ago Mr. Larsen suffered the loss of his left arm, the necessity for amputation of same being caused when the automobile driven by him overturned near Burntwoods, Oregon. Since then Mr. Larsen has been confined in the Corvallis hospital.

South Bend Journal—July 31, 1914.

Chas. Larsen and bride have been visiting his sister, Mrs. B. G. Bates, in this city. Mr. Larsen is disciplinarian and band instructor in the Tulallip Indian Agency and his bride is employed in the same agency. They were married July 8.

Indian Students Rehearsing For Colorful Pageant Set On Tuesday and Wednesday

With the termination of classes Thursday, all efforts were being directed toward rehearsals for the fifth annual pageant to be staged on the campus of the Chemawa Indian school, Tuesday and Wednesday. This production, "As the Red Man Lived," will be the result of a year's study by the home room classes of the school.

Divided into two large groups, the Pacific coast group will include Indian students from the tribes of northern California and southern Oregon, Quinaltets and Tulalips, Yakimas and the Colvilles, who will perform the first night. The Nez Perce, Umatillas and northern Idaho, Blackfeet, Crows, Gros Ventres and Assiniboine Sioux and the Shoshones will close the show Wednesday. In addition to the regular performance there will be dances put on by outside Indians each night starting at 7:30.

One of the outstanding features of the celebration will be the Indian exhibit in the Catholic church building. Some of the costumes worn in the pageant will be on display at this time, as will be many articles of handicraft, direct from the reservations. These valuable items are not usually placed for

the public to see. In charge of the exhibit will be Charles E. Larsen, senior clerk at the school. Larsen is an authority on Indian culture and he promises the best exhibit in the history of the pageants.

Valuable assistance from outstanding authorities on Indian culture has enabled the committees and individuals responsible for the production to write a story which will be authentic in every possible detail. The life of the Indian before the coming of the white man from the east will be portrayed by the students taking part.

The underlying theme will be that of a young brave of the northern California group who has a vision. He is instructed to seek his vision in the far lands with which he is unfamiliar, but being young, and endeavoring to make his place in the eyes of his fellow men, is undaunted by the perils which he knows he must face. He travels north along the Pacific coast where he attends the First Salmon ceremony among the Quinaltets and the Potlatch celebration of the Tulalips.

After resting he travels over the Cascades to the Yakimas where he witnesses the annual root feast of that tribe. During his short stay with this tribe he sees his first horse, watches and learns the art of tanning hides, wonders at the construction of the long house. From here he travels north and east to the Colville country and is brought in by two hunters. He is just in time to take part in the burial of an old member of that tribe. Before he leaves he is present at a wedding.

Next, his travels lead him to the land of the Plains Indians. During his stay he sees the medicine man of the Nez Perce perform, listens to the legends of the first Sacajawea, the Blackfeet, and the Peace Pipe of the Gros Ventre, takes part in the sun dance of the Crows, and with the aid of the Great Spirit from a lofty peak in the Tetons he finds that he has completed his journey and has found his vision. His vision is that of an Indian girl leading a group of men with pale faces from the land of the rising sun to the land of the setting sun, Sacajawea of the Shoshone tribe, guiding the Lewis and Clark expedition which eventually brought colonization of the west.

The Chemawa glee club will entertain between acts with typical Indian songs and a few modern versions of the same. There will be individual numbers from some of the outstanding students on the campus.

The pageant will be given completely in pantomime and interpreted by a reader.

Former Haskell Football Star Visits Chemawa

CHEMAWA, Ore., Nov. 2. — (Special)—Mayor Frank Peratrovich of Klawock, Alaska, is paying a short visit to relatives and friends at the Chemawa Indian school. Mr. Peratrovich graduated from Chemawa with the class of 1916, served in the World war, played some football for Multnomah club, and in 1924-25 attended Haskell Institute where he is remembered as the greatest tackle in the history of the school.

He reports a great improvement in the condition of the natives of the territory since they have been given a voice in the government and predicts that the future will find the Indian playing a leading part in the political and commercial life of Alaska.

CHEMAWA GIRL MADE A BRIDE



Mrs. Violet Meacum.

Bandon Man Marries a Student at the Indian School.

(Telegram Coast Special.)

CHEMAWA, Or., Nov. 24.—A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Chemawa Indian School Tuesday evening by Rev. Philip Bauer, of Salem, when Albert Meacum, of Bandon, Or., and Miss Violet Edwards, a pupil of Chemawa, were married. The bride was tastefully dressed in white, and Miss Mignon Oliver, of Salem, attended her as bridesmaid, while Elmer Sorahan, of California, was best man. The bride was given away by Mrs. Mary E. Theiss, the matron of the school. The wedding was attended by the employes of the school and the friends of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Meacum left on the Southern Pacific, amid a shower of rice, old shoes and good wishes, for Portland, where they will spend a couple of days, after which they will take a trip up the Columbia River before going to the groom's home at Bandon, where he is employed in one of the large lumber mills.

Men Kill 900
Crook County.

OF Chemawa Superintendent's
Courtship a Quiet One. PACI

HAD LONG LOVED WINTONE MAIDEN



SUPERINTENDENT T. W. POTTER AND HIS INDIAN BRIDE.

Courtship of Chemawa School Superintendent Was Kept Strict Secret to the Last.

[Telegram Coast Special.]

CHEMAWA, Or., Aug. 24.—Assistant Superintendent W. P. Campbell, of the Chemawa Indian School, yesterday received a letter from San Francisco in which the particulars of Superintendent T. W. Potter's marriage to one of the Indian pupils were given. As reported, the superintendent and Mary J. Smith, a quarter-blood Wintone Indian girl, were married at Redding, Cal., Thursday. The couple are now in San Francisco, where they will remain until tomorrow, when they will leave for Albany, Colo., where Superintendent Potter has a ranch.

The longer the employees of the school think about the marriage the more surprised they are. No one at the school had the slightest idea that the superintendent would take a second wife. The courtship was quiet. The only times when the superintendent had an opportunity to speak to his bride was at the semi-weekly dances held at the school for the pupils, which Potter attended as regularly as they were held.

A few days before he left Chemawa Potter stated that he wanted to marry a young girl. The employees to whom he spoke thought he was jesting. No one took him seriously. The only one at the school who was aware of the coming marriage was the brother of the bride, James Smith. According to his statements the couple had been engaged for some time and were only waiting a favorable opportunity to marry.

Mrs. Potter did not leave Chemawa with Potter. She was sent to Redding some time in advance. The superintendent picked up his bride on the way to San Francisco. The plan had been fully matured before he left Chemawa.

Considered a "Good Catch."

Since the marriage was announced the rumors at the school have been del-

Potter in Salem did not credit the report. They know how unfortunately his former marriage to an Indian girl had terminated, and local gossip had connected the dashing superintendent's name with more than one young lady in this vicinity. He was regarded locally as a "good catch."

How Potter happened to single out Mary J. Smith as the Mrs. Potter-to-be is not known. The flame of love must have been an old one, as Miss Smith had been at Chemawa as a pupil a good many years. When she first came here she was a very small girl in short dresses. She was never considered a particularly star pupil. Yet she was not a little above the average Indian girl at the school.

Now that it is all over, the employees think Potter was in love with his bride a long while ago. For the past two years he has been in the habit of appointing her to fill any temporary positions that might be vacant. He has favored her in this and other ways. His actions were attributed to kindness—not to love.

Has Land Near El Reno.

Superintendent Potter is not a poor man. He has extensive business interests outside of the Government service. In Oklahoma he has 100 acres of land adjoining the town of El Reno. This has just recently been awarded him by the United States Supreme Court after litigation ever since 1880. Besides this, Potter has a ranch in Colorado and an interest in the J. K. Gill bookstore in Bellingham. One of his reasons for leaving the Indian service was that he might be able to devote more of his time to his business interests.

So far Potter has sent no word regarding his little 3-year-old son. The young man is at present at Newport with one of the teachers. It is not known whether Potter will keep the young man with him or send him to his former wife, who, it is reported, wants him.

aged with inquiries. Those who know

WEDS INDIAN MAID

Superintendent Potter, of Chemawa, Marries a Pupil.

CEREMONY IS IN CALIFORNIA

Bride a Charming Young Woman Not Yet Out of Her Teens—Groom Veteran in Government Indian Service.

CHEMAWA, Or., Aug. 23.—(Special)—Word was received here today that Superintendent T. W. Potter, of the Indian Training School here, was married at Redding, Cal., Thursday, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a pupil in the school since 1895. The announcement occasioned great surprise, as neither teachers nor pupils were aware of the romance progressing under their very eyes. The ceremony took place in a parsonage at Redding, which is the nearest railroad station to the bride's old home. The bride was given away by her brother, James Smith, who is an employe at the Chemawa school. Her sister, Alice attended her as bridesmaid, and the young woman's mother and step-father were witnesses. After the ceremony and a wedding supper at the hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Potter left on the Overland for San Francisco. From this place they will go to Mr. Potter's ranch at Albany, Colo., after which they will visit the World's fair at St. Louis.

The bride is a charming young woman, who has endeared herself to her schoolmates and teachers during her stay at the institution. She is about 18 years of age and has been prominently identified with Y. W. C. A. work at the school. She is quarter-blood Wintone, and her home was near Redding, Cal. She would have graduated in two years.

Superintendent Potter is well-known in the state and throughout the Indian service. He is a man approaching 50 years. For the past 15 years he has been in the service in some capacity or other. He began his work in Indian Territory. From there he went to Carlisle School, where he was employed as a teacher until he was promoted and given a superintendency. It was in the early '90s that Potter began his career as Superintendent of an Indian school. He was at Fort Totten, N. D., and later at Cherokee, N. C. At this latter place he met and married his first wife, an Indian woman and the daughter of a powerful Cherokee chief. She was famed throughout her section of the country as a beauty.

Mr. Potter had recently resigned from the Superintendency of the Chemawa School after an investigation by the Government showing that his management had been very satisfactory. He will return about October 1 to turn the school over to E. L. Chalcraft, the new pointer.



OUR FIRST GRADUATION EXERCISES—HELD WHEN THE SCHOOL WAS AT FOREST GROVE, OREGON.

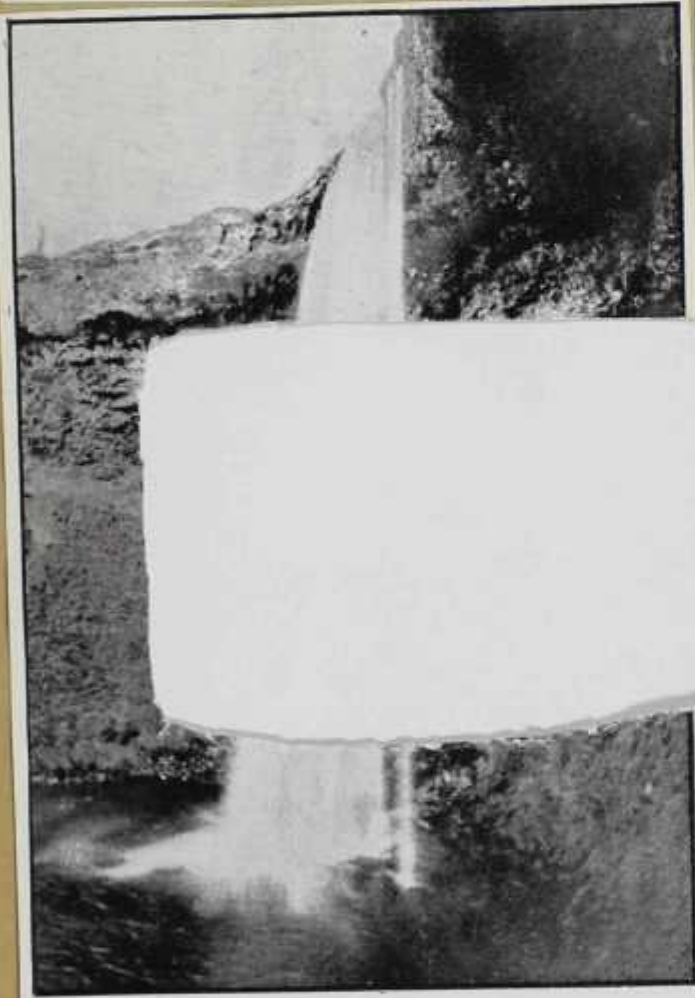


MCBRIDE HALL AND SOME OF OUR GIRLS, 1913.





CHEMAWA ALUMNI—GROUP OF 1913.



SILVER CREEK FALLS.





Edwin L. Chalcraft, Pioneer Authority on Indians, Dies

Funeral services for Edwin L. Chalcraft, Washington pioneer and authority on Indians of the United States, will be held at 1 p. m. tomorrow at the Home Undertaking Company chapel.

The Rev. Dr. Warner Muir, pastor of the First Christian Church, will officiate. Burial will be in Lake View Cemetery.

Mr. Chalcraft, eighty-seven, died Saturday. He was born near Albion, Ill., and with his wife, the late Alice F. Chalcraft, came West in 1881, arriving in Seattle Christmas Eve. He entered the United States Indian service at Chehalis reservation in 1883. He was twice superintendent of the Salem Indian School at Chemawa, Ore., was stationed at Puyallup, at Shoshone Agency Wyo., Harshorne, Okla., and Siletz, Ore., and spent four

years as a supervisor of Indian schools. He retired in 1925.

Mr. Chalcraft is survived by two children, Miss Alice Chalcraft, Seattle and E. P. Chalcraft, night city editor of THE POST-INTELLIGENCER; a sister, Mrs. Rosa Gooch of Evansville, Ind.; a brother, Maurice Chalcraft of Albion, Ill., and three grandchildren, Sergeant Walter P. Chalcraft of the army air forces, Richard E. and Alice C. Chalcraft, all of Seattle.

Rites Today



Edwin L. Chalcraft, Seattle pioneer, for whom funeral services were to be held today. Mr. Chalcraft, a retired superintendent for the United States Indian Service, died Saturday. He was 87 years old. His home was at 93 E. Cherry St.



CHEMAWA IN 1885.



GROUP OF ALASKAN PUPILS.



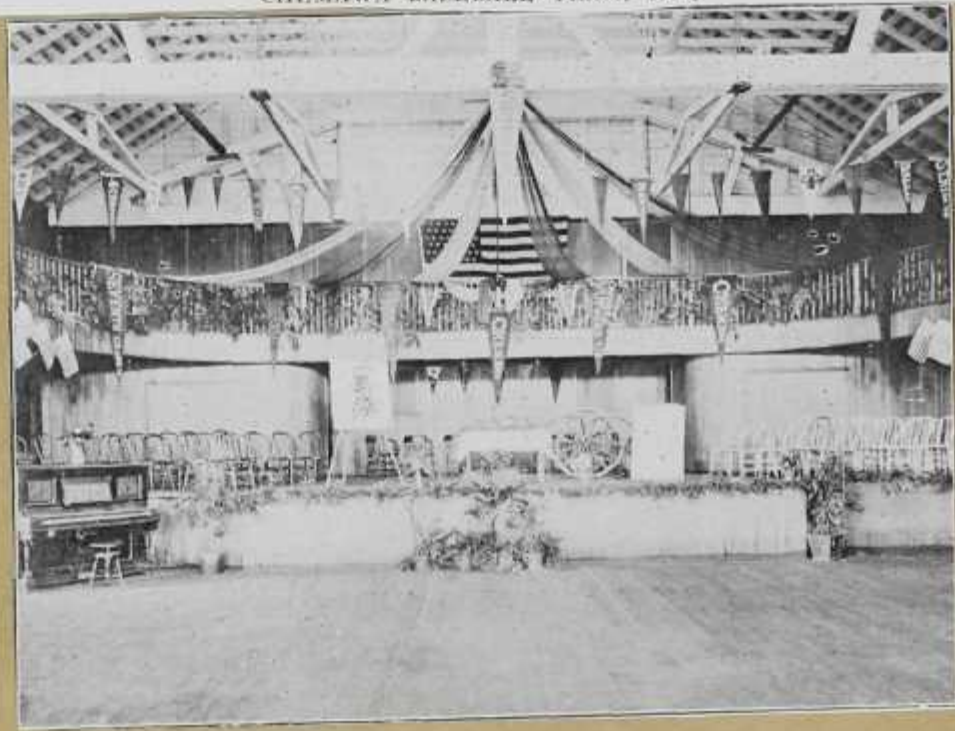


CHEMUNAWA'S PARADE GROUNDS



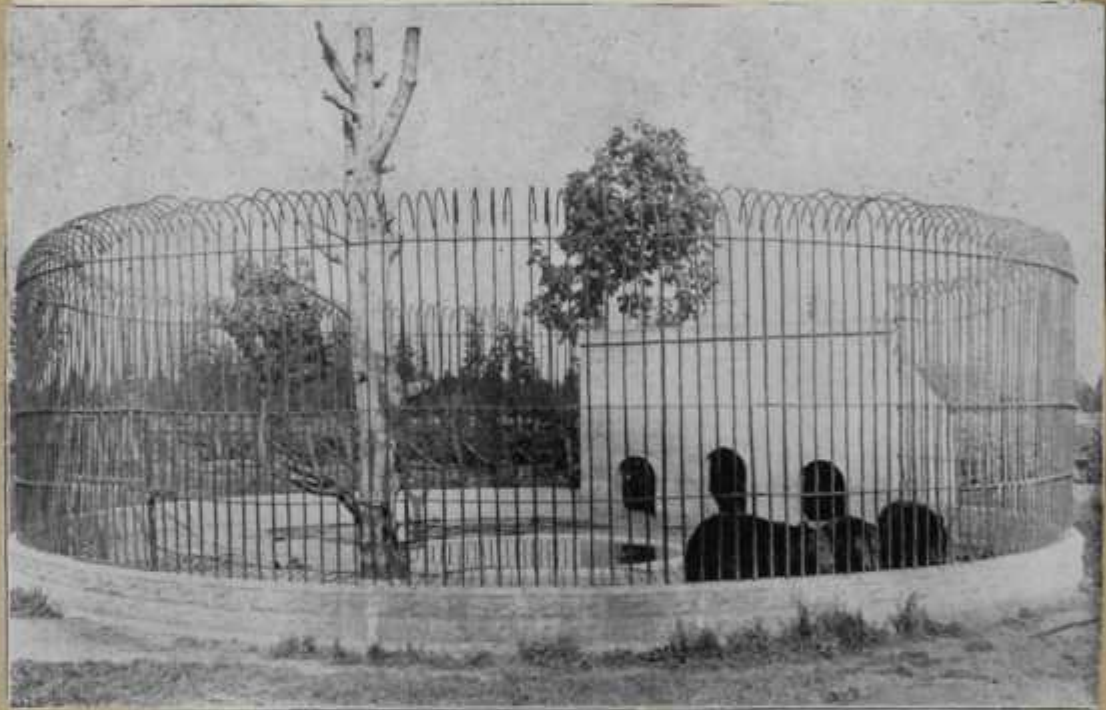


CHEMAWA BASEBALL TEAM, 1914.





THE BEAR PIT AT CHEMAWA.



A FEW OF CHEMAWA'S SPLENDID MILCH COWS.



EMPLOYEES' BUILDING.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE KITCHEN, CHEMAWA, OREGON.



GIRLS' ROOM, MCBRIDE HALL, CHEMAWA.



CHEMAWA'S CARPENTER SHOP.



IN SCHOOL, CHEMAWA.





SUPT. H. E. WADSWORTH
CHEMAWA, OREGON



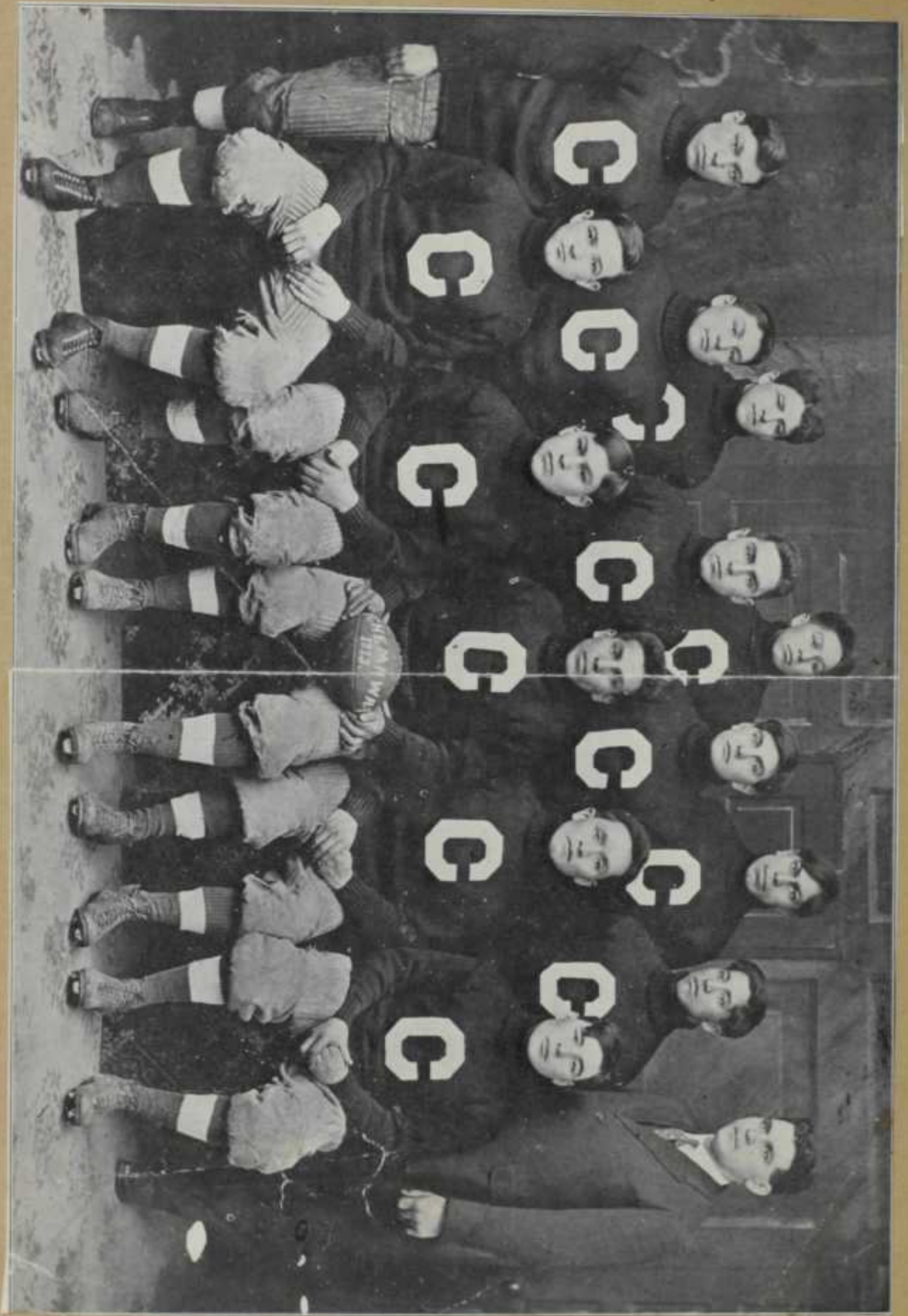
CHEMAWA BAND, 1913.



UNDER THE FIRS AT CHEMAWA.



"COZY CORNER" McBRIDE HALL.



Ruthyn Turney, Violinist, And Music Teacher Passes

11-15-45

Rated as one of the outstanding violinists of his time Ruthyn Turney, who for many years during his later life was a teacher of music and of printing at the Chemawa Indian school, died at a local hospital today at the age of 78 years.

Turney, born in Missouri, September 11, 1867, had been practicing on his violin at his home on route 2 when he suffered a stroke Tuesday evening. When found by his wife he was semi-conscious but soon lapsed into unconsciousness and was removed to the hospital.

Coming to Oregon in 1896, the musician, who spent many years on the concert stage as a violinist, shortly after his arrival in this state became head of the music department at Oregon State college, where he taught for several years. While residing in Corvallis he also edited the Corvallis Gazette Times.

The violinist was among the native sons of the state of Missouri, whose biography was included in the book published by the state and giving biographical sketches of her most famous

sons, and was one of the 18 American violinists, whose analysis and interpretations of violin compositions appeared in the book entitled "An Analysis and Interpretation of Violin Compositions by Eighteen American Teachers." Author of the book, published in 1911 by the Violinist Publishing company, was Ada E. Taylor.

Turney leaves behind him a number of unpublished compositions and a group of concertos and sonatas transcribed for the viola. For some time he assisted in arranging the compositions for the Portland Symphony orchestra.

In addition to teaching music at Oregon State college and the Chemawa Indian school the violinist also taught at the Western Academy of Music in Portland for a number of years. As an employe of the government postal service he spent several years in Alaska.

Surviving Turney are his wife, Gertrude Turney, of Salem; a sister, Elizabeth Turney of Los Angeles and a brother, Frank Turney.

Announcement of funeral services will be made later by Clough-Barrick company.

November 15, 1945

Former Concert Violinist Dies After Stroke

Ruthyn Turney, 78, former concert violinist, professor of music and newspaper editor, died Wednesday at a Salem hospital, where he was taken Tuesday following a stroke suffered as he played his violin at his home on route 2, Salem. Funeral services are to be held at 11 a.m. Friday from the Clough-Barrick chapel.

Born Sept. 11, 1867, in Missouri, he came to Oregon in 1896, and was soon named head of the music department at Oregon State college. While a resident of Corvallis he also edited the Corvallis Gazette-Times.

He later taught at the Western Academy of Music and more recently had been for 25 years teacher of music and printing at Chemawa Indian school. An employe of the federal postal service he had also spent several years in Alaska.

He was one of the teachers who contributed to "An Analysis and Interpretation of Violin Compositions by Eighteen American Teachers," published in 1911 by Violinist Publishing company. A number of unpublished compositions and a group of concertos and sonatas transcribed for the viola are among his effects. He at one time regularly assisted in arranging compositions for the Portland symphony orchestra.

Among his Indian compositions were first and second Indian suites for string quartet. The same compositions were arranged for orchestra and string trio. He held the degree of doctor of music and the book, "Century of Missouri Musicians," honors him with a full page.

His widow, Gertrude Turney, Salem; a sister, Elizabeth Turney, and a brother, Frank Turney, both of Los Angeles, survive.

PORTLAND JOURNAL

XXXXXXXXXXXX

11-15-45

Chemawa Indian Teacher Dies; Headed OSC Music

SALEM, Nov. 15.—(Salem Bureau of The Journal)—Ruthyn Turney, 78, one time head of the music department of Oregon State college and editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times but more recently employed as teacher of music and printing at the Chemawa Indian school, died at a local hospital Wednesday following a paralytic stroke suffered Tuesday evening.

Born in Missouri, September 11, 1867, Turney came to Oregon in 1896 and soon thereafter became head of the music department at the state college. Prior to coming to Oregon he spent several years on the concert stage as a violinist. He was the composer of a number of concertos and sonatas arranged for the violin and for several years assisted in arranging compositions for the Portland Symphony orchestra.

Before joining the staff of the Indian school at Chemawa a quarter of a century ago Turney also taught at the Western Academy of Music in Portland. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Turney of Salem, a sister, Elizabeth Turney of Los Angeles, and a brother, Frank Turney.

An Indian Boy in Iran

By Cpl. JAMES P. O'NEILL
YANK Staff Correspondent

NORTHERN IRAN—There's a Persian Gulf Command rest camp perched on top of a mountain here—a sort of poor man's version of a spot in the Adirondacks. But it's cool and it was picked as a place to give relief to dusty, sun-drunk truckers and railroaders and longshoremen who come up from the 175-degree weather below.

Not far from the camp is a village of about 600 Kurd tribesmen. They are a quiet, suspicious bunch of people, caught in the backwash of civilization and living now as their people have done for centuries. The Kurds have little use for the outside world, let alone for the wild gang of GIs who ride hell-for-leather through their village on Arabian ponies. But there was one GI at the rest camp whom the Kurds came to consider as a sort of patron saint.

This GI was Sgt. Julian Smith, an Indian from the Sioux reservation near Poplar, Mont. Like almost every other Indian in the Army, he was known as the Chief. He was riding master at the camp, with 10 Arabian ponies under his care.

The Chief stabled his horses in a dingy barn on the outskirts of the village. His caretaker was an old man of the Kurd tribe who spoke a little English. For a long while he was the only tribesman Smith knew, and in time they became friends.

The old man had trachoma, a bad case of it, and his nearly blind eyes were rheumy and almost hidden by layers of crusty scabs. One morning the Chief brought his first-aid kit to the stable. It was a standard company medical kit used to patch up the inevitable cuts that happened when a GI and his pony didn't quite agree.

Sgt. Smith took out a few cotton swabs, some mercuric acid and a bottle of argyrol. He pointed to the old man's eyes and said, "Come here." The Kurd put up an argument but—possibly because he was afraid he might lose his job—gave in.

The Chief washed out the eyes with argyrol and flushed them with mercuric acid. In a week his eyes were visible behind the scabs and after three weeks of bathing the scabs were gone.

One day the caretaker arrived with two other villagers. He pointed to their eyes, also infected by trachoma. The Chief treated them.

A little later there came a villager with his daughter and her 8-year-old child. The kid's legs had been badly scalded and now the left one was covered with jellylike scabs a quarter-inch thick. Some dirty substance had been rubbed over them.

"What did you put on her legs?" the Chief asked the mother, using the old man as an interpreter. She said she had taken her child to a village healer known only as the Woman, who had "treated" the legs first.

In earthy Montana English, the Chief spent five minutes cursing. Then he went to work, peeling off the scabs and massaging the raw flesh with tannic acid jelly. He had the mother bring the child back two days later, and then he spread 10-percent sulfa powder over the legs. The girl had developed a fever.

The Chief went back to camp, bought some fruit juice from the PX and stole a can opener. He gave the fruit juice and some aspirin to the mother and then spoke to the old man.

This Week's Cover

DRAMA on a muddy trail leading from Hill 260 to Popitai Point in the Admiralty Islands: an American soldier helps a GI who has been wounded in the left leg to get back to a medical station. For more of Cpl. Bill Alcine's photographs of the successful Admiralty Islands' campaign, see pages 12-13.



PHOTO CREDITS: Cover—Cpl. Bill Alcine; 2, 3, 4 & 5—Sgt. Ed Cunningham; 7—Sgt. Bill Ferris; 8—Signal Corps; 10—Ladd Field, Alaska; 12 & 13—Cpl. Alcine; 14—Columbia Pictures; 16—Upper, Fort Jackson, S. C.; lower left, Signal Corps; lower right, PRO, Kelly Field, Tex; 19—Upper, Signal Corps; lower left, AAF; lower right, Photo Section, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 20—20th Century-Fox; 23—Aime.

"Tell her not to give the kid anything but a can of this fruit juice, three aspirin and a pint of water every day. Tell her to bring the child back in three days."

In three days the fever was gone and the child's legs were better. The Chief kept sprinkling them with sulfa powder. In three weeks they were healed.

Then came the avalanche. The story of the child had been whispered around the village, and soon the Chief had a line in front of his stable as long as the one before a battalion dispensary on the eve of maneuvers. He treated them all.

He chiseled condensed milk from a cook in exchange for an extra ride on one of the ponies and fed the milk to kids with stomachs bound up from an indigestible diet. He requisitioned so much medical stuff from the dispensary that the docs began to think the vacationing GIs were riding dragons instead of horses.

By this time the Chief was beginning to pick up a few words of the Kurd language but, as he puts it, "I really didn't need much of it. The people in that village were like my own people back on the Fort Peck reservation. They had the same ailments, suspicions, simplicity and poverty. Seems all poor people talk the same language."

Sgt. Smith was born on a Sioux reservation. He went to Chemawa, a boarding school for destitute Indians, and played a lot of football there. Later he won an athletic scholarship to Willamette University at Salem, Oreg., where he majored in English and played varsity football and baseball.

In his junior year his father died. Smith quit school. His family needed money much more than an educated son. He went back to the reservation and found that his father's death could have been easily forestalled; he had refused medical aid.

"Same old story as with these Kurds. He was afraid of something new."

BUT the tribesmen were becoming less and less afraid of something new. When the long lines began to form in front of the Chief's stable, opposition developed. The Woman started raising hell and the head tribesman, one Mamat Bey, was ready to kick the Chief off the premises.

Just about that time the Chief and a bunch of GIs were riding through the hills one day when they found an unconscious native kid on the side of the road; a pony stood nearby. The kid was bleeding from a jagged hole an inch wide on the left side of his nose, and a bloody branch of a tree was jutting from the hole.

They carried the kid back to the stable and the Chief, after removing the branch, found that it had speared through to the child's mouth. He bathed the wound with hot water and packed it with sulfa powder. The old man informed him that the child was a nephew of Mamat Bey. When the kid became conscious, the Chief carried him home.

Next morning Mamat Bey, with the boy, was at the head of the stable dispensary line. He said nothing, but grinned while the Chief dressed his little nephew's wound.

Two days later Mamat Bey paid an official visit with his tribal council. He talked too fast for the Chief to understand, but when all the speech making was finished they escorted the Chief to a vineyard. "It's all yours," said the old caretaker. The Chief grinned and said "Thanks." Mamat Bey grinned and said "Okay, Johnnie." It was the only English he knew.

When the Chief had to leave the rest camp for good a little later, he gave back the vineyard with the practical comment: "Can't take it with me in a B-bag."

Sgt. Smith's popularity with the Kurds had reached the attention of headquarters, and he had been ordered to Teheran as athletic adviser to the Iran Military Academy, the Persian West Point.

The day before his departure he was invited to Mamat Bey's house. A dinner was given in his honor and Persian music was played on an ancient victrola. Then the Chief was led outside where most of the village was gathered. They took off their hats and faced Mecca. The Chief took off his fatigue hat and faced Mecca.

As the villagers prayed, the old caretaker translated: "May Allah take you safely on your journey in the thundering wagon. May Allah always be your friend and may He someday bring you back to your friends in this village."



YANK

Indian Teepee to Iran Palace Army Saga of Salem Student

By C. K. Logan

Many are the sagas that have been written of the present world conflict, are being written and will be written in the future, but few present a more remarkable combination of circumstances than that of the Montana reservation-born Indian who attended the Salem Indian school at Chemawa, starred in athletics at Willamette university and was personally presented to the King of Iran, formerly Persia.

Popularity gained on the campus here evidently extended to foreign lands and he became the favorite of a village of 600 Kurd tribesmen, a quiet but suspicious bunch of people who are now living as their people have done for centuries. By this clannish group he was regarded as a patron saint and presented a vineyard, which he later returned with the practical comment, "I can't take it with me in a B-bag."

This is the story of Sergeant Julian (Buck) Smith, known to his comrades in arms as "Chief." Factual information is obtained from letters home and through information furnished by Cpl. James O'Neill, staff correspondent Yank, official army paper.

Wins Kurds' Friendship

Sgt. Smith was riding master at an army vacation camp near a Kurd village and had 10 Arabian ponies under his care. His caretaker was an old man of the Kurd tribe, with whom he became friendly in spite of his lack of knowledge of the native tongue, though he did manage to pick up sufficient words to "get by."

The old caretaker suffered with trachoma and was nearly

the same ailments, suspicions, simplicity and poverty. Seems all poor people talk the same language."

Athletic Prowess Pays

Sgt. Smith, alias Buck and Chief, was in his junior year at Willamette when his father died and he was forced to quit school as the family needed money much more than an educated son. He went back to the reservation and found that his father's death could have been easily forestalled: he had refused medical aid.

"Same old story as with these Kurds," the Chief remarked. "He was afraid of something new."

Sgt. Smith played a lot of football at Chemawa and won an athletic scholarship to Willamette, where he majored in English and played varsity football and baseball. He was one of those rare characters, an Indian with a deep sense of humor.

It was his athletic experience in Salem that led to his



Sgt. Julian (Buck) Smith

blind with rheumy eyes. The Chief treated him with a standard army medical kit and a month later the old man was practically cured.

Fame spread and others were treated. He requisitioned so much medical stuff from the dispensary that the medics began to think that the vacationing GIs were riding dragons instead of horses.

The Chief, who is from the Sioux reservation near Poplar, Mont., explains it this way:

"I really didn't need much of the language. The people in that village were like my own people back on the Fort Peck reservation. They had

assignment to the Persian military academy to assist in the physical education program. The academy, he writes home, is the Persian West Point, and graduates become officers of the Iranian army.

Under date of May 2, Sgt. Smith writes home that he is to be formally introduced to the King of Iran for services rendered at the academy. He writes that "maybe they will give me some sort of token that I can keep as a memento of the time spent there."

"Who would ever have thought that it would have taken a war to get me back in the coaching game and that I would be the first American coach in Persia," Sgt. Smith writes home. The task was so great that he obtained services of two others stationed nearby, Matt Povalunas, outstanding basketball player from the University of Oregon, and William Geegan, who had been coaching at high school in Staten Island, New York.

Meets King of Persians

Two days after his previous letter, under date of May 4, Sgt. Smith tells of the presentation, on behalf of the personnel of the military academy in appreciation of his work from November, 1943, through March, 1944. The presentation, writes Sgt. Smith, took place in the following manner:

"I was the first in line of approximately 30 people. The King was standing by a small table about 4 ft. by 4 ft., and it was covered with watches, vases and silver cups. He was in a military uniform color: tan and heavily embroidered with gold thread. An aide to the King called my name and I stepped up to the King, gave him a good, old-fashioned GI salute, received my silver vase, shook hands, looked each other in the eye for a minute, stepped back a pace, gave each other a snappy salute and then I went

back to my spot. In the stands behind the King were seated his court. Ahead of them were the high-ranking officers of the soldiers foreign to this country, English, Russ, and our American General and his staff. Our Gen. is General Donald H. Connelly."

Sgt. Smith concludes his description of the ceremony with the notation that this is the second time he had met the King, and it is regarded as the highest honor that the Persian people can bestow.

In reminiscent mood, Sgt. Smith says that he has "seen a lotta water if nothing else." He has passed along the shores of Salt Lake, the Great Lakes and has seen the Caspian sea, Mediterranean sea, Red sea, Dead sea (twice), Gulf of Persia, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Aden, Caribbean sea, Atlantic ocean, Antarctic ocean, Indian ocean, Arabian sea, Salton sea in California and the Gulf of

Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon, Thursday, Aug. 17, 1944—7

Mexico.

From a teepee on a reservation to the palace of the King of Persia makes a real saga for one little Indian from Sa-

lem and the northwest.

Cornwall, England, was one of the world's earliest sources of tin.

Some Indian Legends

By OLIVE BRUNSON

Of Siletz

"THE boogey man will get you" threatens the white mother. The Indian mother has the "boogeyman's" counterpart in the Whistle Man or Night Man and brave indeed is the Indian child who will venture far from home after dark.

The older Indians believe in the existence of the Whistle Man and both Coquille Thompson, aged Siletz Indian, and his wife say they have heard his eerie whistle which comes at night, and is followed either by the sudden death or the lingering death to his victim. It is an awful sound, they say, and there is no way in the world to keep the whistle Man out, for he can pass right through a solid wall. Mrs. Thompson says she just pulled the covers over her head, and shivered with fright.

One never knows who the Whistle Man may be. It might be one's next door neighbor, or most anyone else. It seems a Whistle Man after he gets the power, sends his evil soul or inner self out to do his haunting while his body sleeps peacefully at home. It's a shadowy form that cannot be hurt by either gun or arrow but it is an entirely separate entity from a ghost, however.

One who desires to become a Whistle Man, and it may be man or woman, first finds a bone from the graveyard, and in the bone lies his power or gift of evil. The Whistle Man never brings his power into his own home lest it harm him, but always hides it outdoors. If anyone should find and destroy the

bone the Whistle Man's power would be gone.

To become a Whistle Man one must go up on a high mountain and practice jumping, running and acquiring the whistle. Sometimes it is a lengthy process, but sooner or later the powers of evil give him the gift of the Whistle Man's power.

LIGHT IS STRONG

Some strong light surrounds the man who gets the power. He has the power to travel a hundred miles in a night and he has the power to fly like a bird. In fact, if he wants some substance to his shadowy body he can change himself to a bird or an animal.

Once there was a man named Joshua, according to an old tale, who came from California, and who bought a place at Siletz. An Indian named Medford Charley was a Whistle Man. John, a third Indian, was a good man who minded his own business. The eeling season was on and the Indians were catching their winter's supply for drying and storing away just as they do today.

John was lucky one night and brought in a very large catch. Medford Charley and Joshua warned him that they were going to steal the eels unless John divided his catch with them. He refused and went home. In the night John heard an owl hooting near the barn, then from another point he heard another. The hooting kept up till he seized his gun and went after the bird. When a Whistle Man assumes a tangible shape he can also be killed and this is what the two men must have forgotten. The plan was for Joshua to

keep John busy chasing him while Medford Charley stole the eels. John shot the owl out of the tree and went back to bed.

This was in the "dark of the moon." In the morning someone saw bloody tracks leading from the tree and found Joshua nearly dead. He was taken to the Indian agency where he died at noon, never accusing John, who had only shot at an owl, so the man's death is still an unsolved mystery.

Another man and woman were digging clams. They had left their baby in its little guyoo, or

cradle basket, where the water could not reach it. Suddenly they heard the awful whistle. Then came the cries of the baby and they hurried back to find the Whistle Man had tossed the baby, basket and all, onto the bonfire they had built to keep it warm.

The sudden death the Whistle Man deals is like a heart attack or epileptic fit and the slow death much like cancer, very torturous and lingering.

There is nothing nice, the Indians agree, about a Whistle Man.

Salmon Feast of the Indians

The Indian summer assembly of veritable tribesmen at Depoe Bay and Government point recently, as guests of the North Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, restored but imperfectly a past that can never be re-enacted. Pray understand that no word of this is in criticism of a laudable purpose and gathering—but the glory, if such it was, of the old tribes is gone. Their hosts provided them, or rather their remnants, with the salmon they roasted over the pits of yesterday, Indian gear, the net that was woven of native fibers, the spear that was shaped of a fire-sharpened spruce root, the canoes that once put out to sea after salmon, fishing with floats of woven rushes, these had no part in the provisioning. The very craftsmanship of them was forgotten. They tried their skill at archery, these grandchildren of an ancient people, but they had quite forgotten how to bend a bow and speed an arrow to its target.

In those parts at intervals beside the highway, for the seaward cliffs have held great provision of shellfish these long centuries, are the shell mounds or mussel middens—enormous deposits of ancient shell—to testify to a time when the people came to that place on their lawful occasions and feasted beside the sea. And this cannot be authentically restored. The people have forgotten that the coyote possessed supernatural powers, and that often he played pranks on the tribesmen, or rendered them aid. They have forgotten that grandfather bear is in tribal legend, well nigh religious, a near kinsman of theirs who must not be molested. No longer do they hunt the seal in the ocean caves, and follow the stricken quarry into the green waves outside. There are many, many things the people have forgotten how to do, and in compensation, if you will call it so, they have learned to drive automobiles.

Still this late pageant at Government point, just south of Boiler bay, was a veritable assemblage of the original proprietors, and happily bethought. From some such cliff their ancestors saw the first ship offshore, and marveled at it for a giant sea bird. In their returning, their homecoming to the ancient rendezvous, there is such interest and sympathy, and so much of happiness, too, as cause the occasion to be warranted beyond many more widely publicized events of holiday.

Josiah J. George, Oneida Indian, Bandmaster at Chemawa composed the "Chemawa Indian School March" and played it at the 17th Anniversary of the school, Feb. 25, 1897.

1898. "The Chemawa exhibit flew the blue ribbon at the State Fair."

The first pupil to arrive at Chemawa this (1897) year was Jack Black Bear who is a full blood native of the mountains. Jack was quite wild on his arrival from the camp and did not seem to appreciate his happy surroundings here as much as other boys, but he is now becoming quite affectionate and hugs and plays with the boys over the lawn in a jolly manner. He will enter the kindergarten department when school begins and has also expressed a desire to study sloyd and vocal music. He is quite ambitious, and is rather jealous of Sergeant Teabo who beats the bass drum. Jack has jet black hair and eyes and is a fine specimen of the wild native. He cannot yet talk English, but will soon learn as he possesses an abundance of force and will power. Jack will graduate in five years and we will send him to Haskell or Carlisle to fill some useful position in those institutions.

The wedding bells were rung again at Chemawa, recently to greet the coming of Jack Black Bear's wife, or at least she was after her arrival.

Joe (Joe Black Bear) the poor old fellow, just because he was old and had no desire to keep company with young people, was forced into eternity by a 44 caliber.

note: In the early days, Chemawa had a bear pit!

Arbor Day has come and has passed. There were many different trees planted*****" Vol.11 No.15 April 1898.

"Say good bye to the old plank walks. The material is purchased or new concrete walks which will make Chemawa look like another place and greatly improve the school campus." Vol.11 No.21
Nov. 1898

do you like this.
All my love
Bill



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BARBECUED SALMON POTLATCH ENJOYED BY INDIANS, WHITES

At the first annual Indian summer festival near Depoe Bay Sunday about 300 Indians and many white visitors were present. Upper left is the oldest Indian dancer, Martha Johnson, past 100. Method of barbecuing salmon is pictured at upper right. Middle left are 20 feet of salmon being roasted. Middle right—Hoxie Simmons, Siletz Indian. Princess for the occasion was Anna Belle Simmons of Siletz (lower left). Serving line for the salmon feast is at lower right.

Oregon Jo

Portland, Oregon, Monday Evening, October 14, 1940

Powwow Voted Grand Success Aged Indians Enjoy Dance

DE POE BAY, Oct. 14.—It was Indian summer with a vengeance, warmest of the year, Sunday afternoon for the closing features of the Government Point three-day potlatch put on for Indians of the Northwest by the North Lincoln Chamber of Commerce. All available space for parking was in use. Cars kept moving in and out as the Indians partook of the feast, put on their dances and engaged in contests.

The crowd of tribesmen was estimated at 300, two-thirds of whom were from Siletz. Head man of these was Archie Ben, who brought 20 dancers in costume. Fifty came from Grand Ronde under leadership of Edgar Simmons.

The dance program was given on the level space on the point next to ocean breakers. The four dances were announced as "a religious dance," "Sweet Home," "Rogue River" and "Round"—the last being a dance around the circle with fast movement.

Mrs. Minnie Lane, 74, and Mrs. Martha Johnson, nearly 100—saying "I'm too old to remember"—finished with the younger dancers and seemed to enjoy it as much. These are both of the Chetco tribe, moved to Siletz by the government in 1855.

Few of the contestants with

bow and arrow hit the target, and the crowd remarked the passing of archery as an Indian art. Prizes were given those whose arrows went less wild.

Indians are already planning for next Indian summer. The white leaders in Indian service approved the fete, and the sponsoring body on the coast is well pleased with the affair.

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Aliens Between 21 and 36 Years Must Register

SALEM, Oct. 14.—(AP)—Selective service officials announced here this week that all aliens between the ages of 21 and 36 must register for conscription on October 15.

It was emphasized that aliens are not subject to conscription and that service with the armed forces of the United States is strictly voluntary for them, but they are nevertheless required to register.

The announcement was made following confusion among aliens of Oregon, some of whom have registered under the alien act and believed they had completed their duties and were exempt from registering under the selective service act.

Occasional Rain Forecast Here

Mostly cloudy, probably with occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday is the forecast for the Portland area. Temperatures are expected to be moderate. The maximum recording here Sunday was 73 degrees, the lowest this morning, 56.

602

In common with the rest of men
I have my faults, and then again,
I have some little virtues, too,
I try to cultivate, tis true.

And one of these, if you don't mind,
My saying so, is being kind
And ready with a word of praise,
It's so uncommon nowadays.

For I've observed, and you no doubt
Have noticed going round about,
How freely people will refer
To some poor fellow's character.

If he's unfortunate enough
To slip and fall where going's rough
They're sure to notice what he does
And make it known with hems and
haws.

Of if he wits the public eye
Why, bless my soul if they don't try
By innuendoes or a wink
To hint he's not what people think.

And, after hearing one of them
Adjudicate and then condemn,
A fellow goes away perplexed
And wonders if he'll be the next.

According to these favoured few
Our motives are exposed to view;
The convolutions of the brain
Are only wrapped in cellophane.

Misereatur Dominus
One ninety-nine per cent of us!
For even those who pass their test
Are only tolerable at best.

To such, if they can read at all,
May I suggest they read St. Paul
Whose words of crystal clarity
Define the scope of Charity.

O, then perhaps, these people would
(Let's hope there is such likelihood)
Discover that more mischief lies
In gossiping than calumnies.

FRENCH JOE'S HUNTING TRIP

I hont de bear also de moose
Som' tam' I hont de rat
Las' week I tak' my ax, an' go
To hont de skonk, pole cat.

My Fren' Bill say he's ver' fin' fur
An som' tam' good to eat
I tel' my wife I get fur coat
Some tam' I get som' meat.

I walk mabe' tre', fi' six mile
An' soon I feel strong smell
I tink dat skonk he's up an' die
An' fur coat gone to hell.

Bimeby, I see dat skonk
Close by wan big tree
I sneak up ver' close behin'
I tink dat he's no see.

Bimeby we'en I am close
I raise my ax on hi'.
Dat lousy skonk, he's go ker plunk
Tro' som'ing in my eye.

Sacre blu; I tink dat I am blin'.
By gar I no can see
I run, roun' an' roun'
Den I bomp in wan big tree.

Bimeby I trow' away my ax
An' lite out for de shack
I tink mehbe wan million skonk
'Ees clime' upon my back.

My wife she's meet me at de door
She's sik on me, de dog
She say: you no sleep here t'nite
You go sleep wid de hog.

I try to get in dat pig pen
By Gar, wat you tink?
Dat ol' sow pig, no stan' for dat
Account that awful stink.

No more I hont de skonk, pole cat
To git his fur or meat
Dat dam smell, she's too much for me
An my wife she's leave las's week.